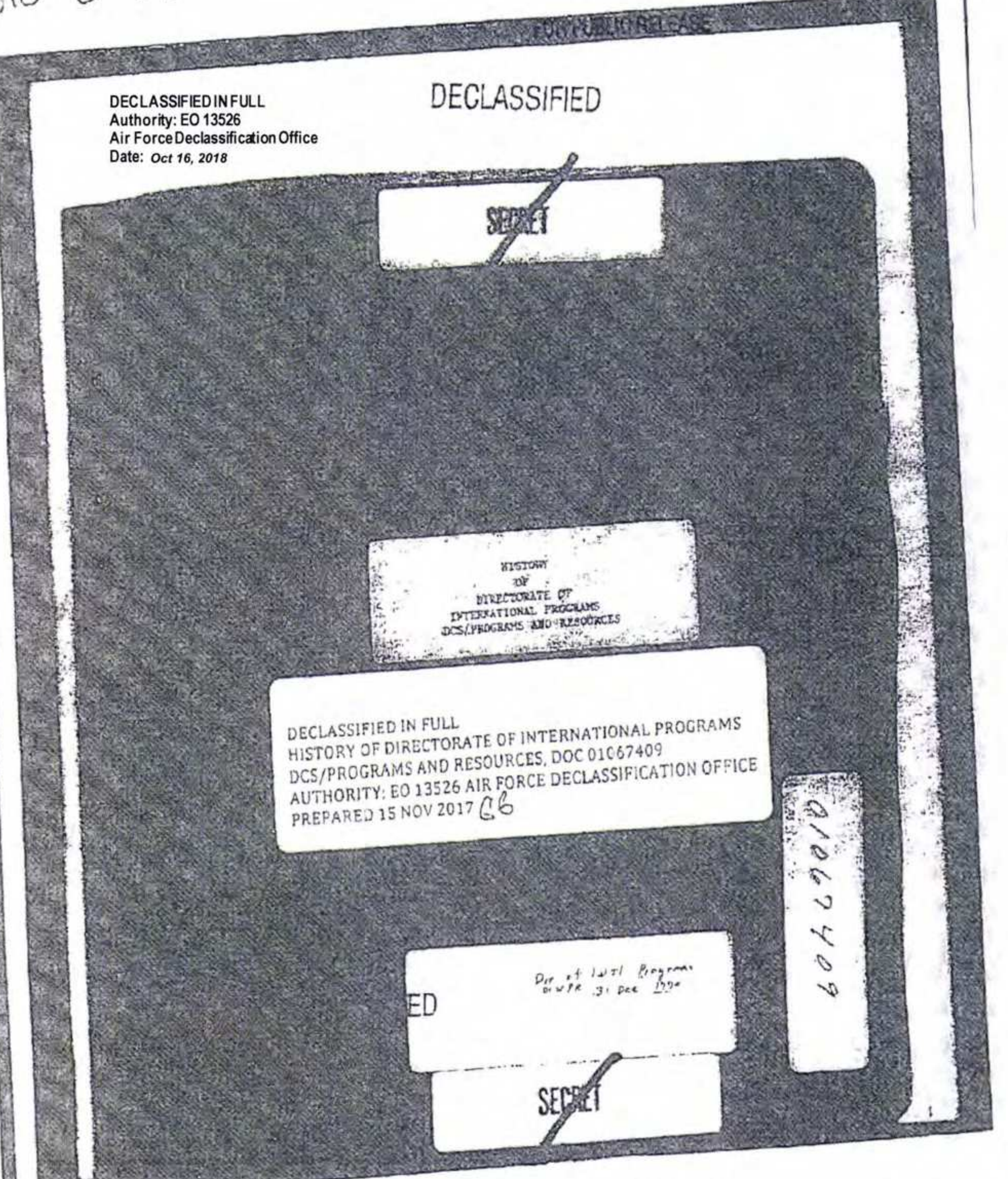
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HISTORY
OF
DIRECTORATE OF
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DCS/PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

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HISTORY OF DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
DCS/PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES, DOC 01067409
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Dir of Int'l Programs
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OLD REEL NUMBER:

IRIS NUMBER (5 NNN): 01067409

ACCESSION NUMBER: 00000039563 00013600

SECURITY WARNING/ADMIN MARKINGS

ORAL HISTORY CAVEAT

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NATO

301 DOCUMENT SECURITY

DOWNGRADING INSTRUCTIONS

REVIEW ON

CLASSIFICATION AND DOWNGRADING INSTRUCTIONS FOR

TITLE ABSTRACT

NUMBER IN SUBORDINATE SERIES

CATALOGING RECORD

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ISSUING AGENCY

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CATEGORY:

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- 222 END OF TOUR REPORT
- 220 HISTORY (AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS)
- 22C CHECO MICROFILM
- 221 CORRESPONDENCE
- 22 PAPERS
- 22 CALENDAR

TITLE EXTENSION (ENTER VOLUME NUMBER, PARTS, ETC.)

DATES

INCLUSIVE DATE 88 07 01 to 89 12 31

DATE OF PUBLICATION

TOTAL PAGES

AFSHRC FORM 7 PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE

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Compiled by

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Brigadier General, USAF
Director of International Programs

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NATURE, AUTHORITY, AND RESPONSIBILITY

A. Nature of Security Assistance:

Security assistance comprises the sale of defense articles and services. The grant of such articles and services without reimbursement in approved programs, economic supporting assistance in exceptional cases to offset cost of maintaining armed forces, and grant assistance to public safety forces such as police. The Directorate of International Programs, DCS/PR, is concerned primarily with Foreign Military Sales (FMS), grant of defense articles and services thorugh the Military Assistance Program (MAP), and training through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.

B. Authority:

The basic authority under wich the United States provides military assistance (Grant Aid) and training to other nations is the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; foreign military sales is provided under the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. These acts are subject to reconsideration annually by Congress, at which time funds needed to carry out the programs are authorized and, in addition, other ammendments usually are made.

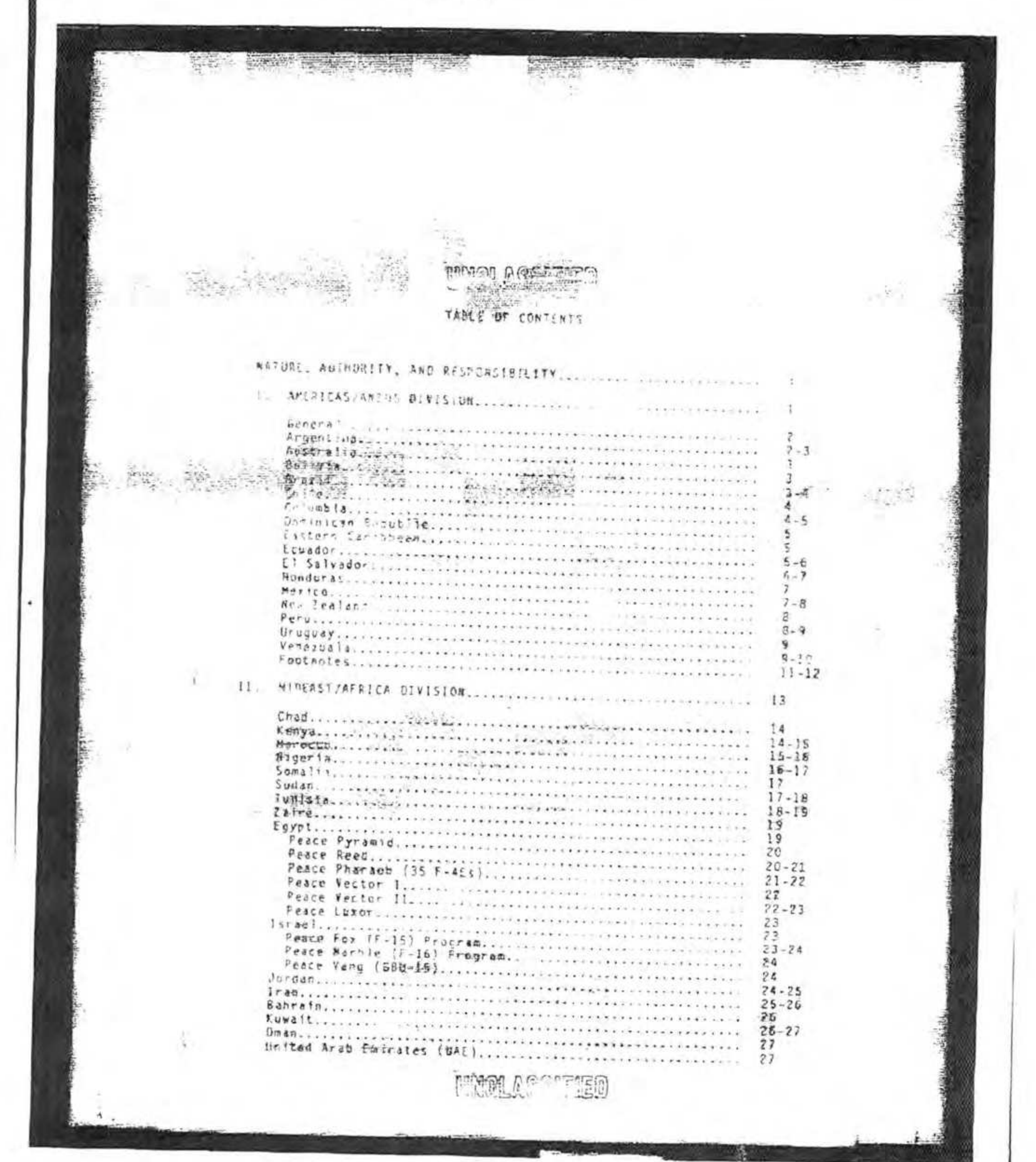
C. Responsibility:

The Directorate of International Programs is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for matters pertaining to the USAF Security assistance. These responsibilities include:

1. Foreign Military Assistance and Sales: Directs and coordinates Air Force participation in all foreign military assistance, grant aid and military assistance service plans, policies and concepts which will further United States national interest, and national and allied materiel readiness. Provides assistance to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Unified Commands, Military Assistance Advisory Groups and Defense Attaches in the development of plans, policies and programs concerning foreign military aspects of international logistics. Plans for and encourages United States industry participation in international logistics activities. Advises the Chief of Staff, Air Staff agencies, Office of the Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs, Defense Security Assistance Agency and Joint Chiefs of Staff on USAF military assistance and sales and initiates action for improvement. Represents the Chief of Staff on trips abroad concerning foreign military aspects of international logistics matters and sponsors military assistance and sales orientation visits of foreign military dignitaries to the United States.

2. The Directorate of International Programs has been designated as the USAF focal point for military assistance and sales programs and has overall responsibility. The Director is responsible for providing central direction and guidance to the Air Staff and major commands on MAP, FMS and IMET matters.

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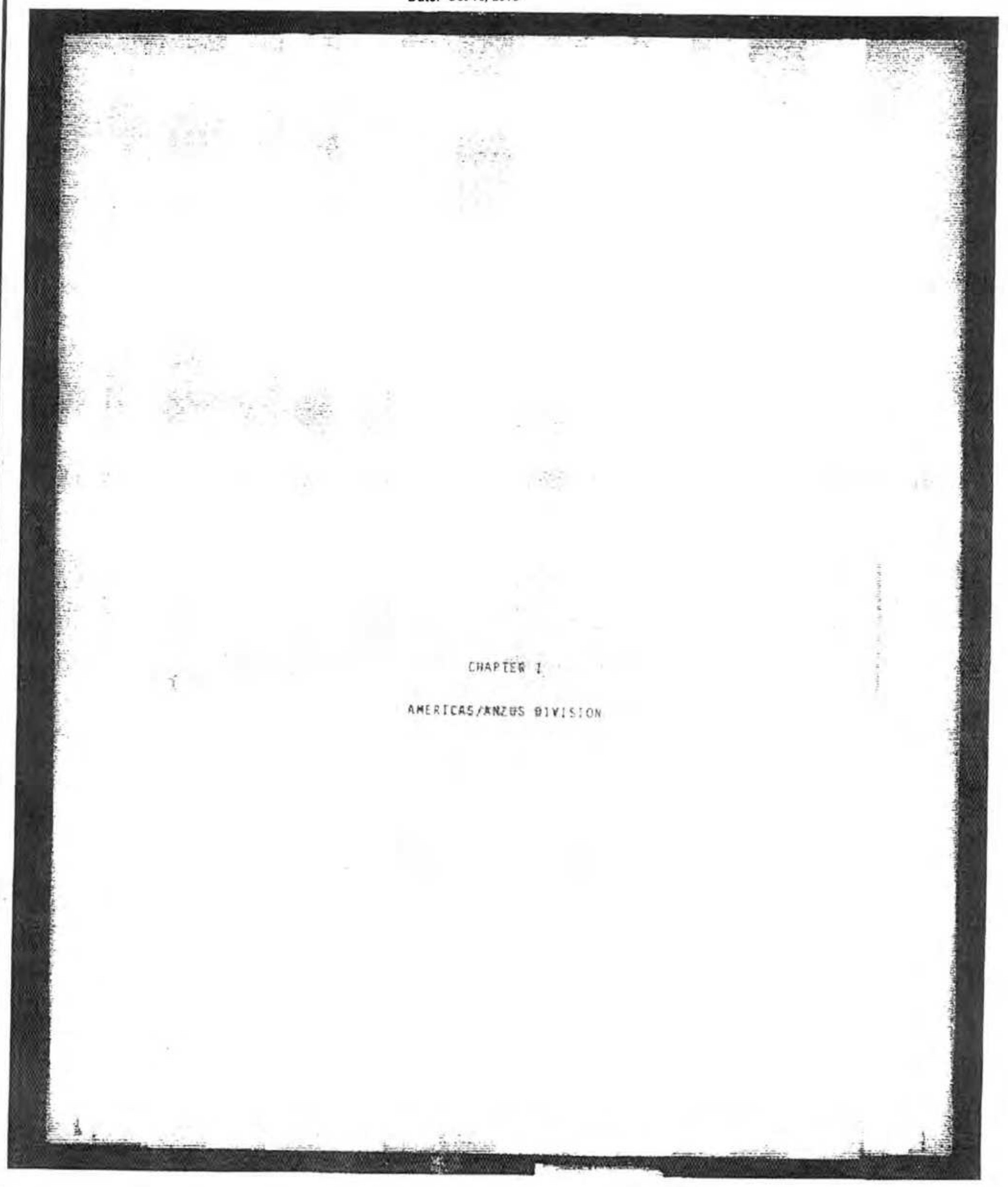
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CHAPTER I

AMERICAS/ANZUS DIVISION

Americas/ANZUS Division (U)

(U) The geographic areas of responsibility within the Americas/ANZUS Division are Central and South America, the Caribbean region, Australia and New Zealand. The major countries with continued Security Assistance (SA) activity are Australia, Venezuela, El Salvador and Honduras. Countries with a potential increase in activity are: Brazil, with an interest in acquisition of the AIM-9P-4 missile;[1] Ecuador with the purchase of 19 AT-33 aircraft;[2] and Peru with interest in the acquisition of B-57 aircraft currently in storage at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.[3] The countries listed below have no major SA programs. The active FMS cases for these countries are listed below:[4]

Country	Case	Value (Thousand)
Guatemala	25	$4,600
Panama	16	$2,960
Paraguay	2	14

Argentina (U)

(U) Argentina's FMS program consists of 13 cases valued at $5.5 million.[5] There was no FY84 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. The proposal for FY85 is $50,000. Since Presidential Certification (December 1983) that Argentina was again eligible for SA,[6] USAF programs have steadily grown to encompass training, publications, technical assistance, C-130 and F-86F aircraft spare parts, AN/TPS-43 radar and component repair and return support. Argentina's request for munitions, range-enhancers

(U) and electronic warfare equipment have continued to be disapproved by the State Department.

AUSTRALIA (U)

(U) The Australian FMS program includes 144 cases valued at $960.5 million.[7] The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) has two programs underway to upgrade the F-111C aircraft. The programs are Class V modification for the ALR-62 Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) and the acquisition and integration of 10 PAVE TACK systems on RAAF F-111C aircraft.[8] The RAAF has expressed interest in three other programs to upgrade the F-111C: the Avionics Modernization Program; the Avionics Intermediate Maintenance Stations and Next Generation RWR. The RAAF is also interested in double Infra-Red (IR) GBU-15 and Maverick weapons systems.

Bolivia (U)

(U) Bolivia has no active cases; however, interest continues in acquiring eight AT-33 aircraft. Additionally, AFLC ILC is working with the country to develop potential support cases for personnel equipment, clothing and CAD/PAD items.[9] Most of Bolivia's active cases for 1984 will be IMET. Bolivia has requested information on the availability of excess transport aircraft from the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center (MASDC),[10] and new production Cessna 152 basic training aircraft.[11]

Brazil (U)

(U) Brazil's FMS program consists of 72 cases valued at

(U) $90.3 million.[12] There was no FY84 IMET program and there is none proposed for FY85. The Brazilian Air Force (FAB) relies on SA to support 37 A-5 and 14 C-130 type aircraft. Other major areas of FMS support have been ammunition, spares support equipment, maintenance, publications and training. In August 1983, the FAB requested a formal briefing on the AIM-9P-4 air-to-air missile which is available for sale through FMS to the Brazilian Government.[13] This briefing was conducted in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, Brazil during 10-14 October 1984. As a result of these briefings, interest in the future acquisition of this missile, spares, technical assistance and training remains high. In December 1984, the Military Liaison Office in Brasilia provided information concerning FAB desires to modify three C-130 type aircraft to receive in-flight refueling.[14] Planning and Review (P&R) data will be developed for transmittal to Brazil in March 1985.

Chile (U)

There are no current FMS programs in Chile and little movement has occurred with regards to Presidential Certification. Our security assistance organization remains closed.

Colombia (U)

Colombia's FMS program consists of 21 cases valued at $33.8 million.[15] The FY84 IMET program consisted of $825,000 and the FY85 IMET program is $900,000. In FY85, the Colombian Government will receive $8 million in credit financing. On 13 August 1983, the Defense Security Assistance Agency



(DSAA) notified the Government of Colombia (GOC) that all Air Force FMS programs were on hold due to significant payment arrearages. All 12 A-37B aircraft under PEACE ORO III were delivered to Colombia after DSAA lifted the suspension on PEACE ORO II and III. All other Colombian Air Force programs continue on hold. A financial review was held during November 1984 to help identify available excess funds for use in reducing the FMS debit.

Dominican Republic (U)

(U) Dominican Republic's FMS program consists of four cases valued at $6.6 million.[16] The FY84 IMET program was $750,000. For FY85, the Dominican Republic will receive $5 million in credit and $3 million in Military Assistance Program (MAP). Four A-37B aircraft purchased under the PEACE QUISQUEYA program were delivered to the Dominican Air Force in July 1984.

Eastern Caribbean (U)

(U) The USAF experienced little SA activity in the region. The majority of the SA activity was focused with the U.S. Army, Navy and the Coast Guard. The Commander, U.S. Forces Caribbean (COMUSFORCARB), has the SA responsibilities for the region.

Ecuador (U)

(U) Ecuador's total active FMS program value is $61.1 million with 48 active cases.[17] The FY84 IMET program was $650,000 and $6 million in credit financing was provided. For FY85,



(U) Ecuador will receive $700,000 in IMET and $4 million in credits. The Ecuadoran Air Force (FAE) relies on SA to support eight A-37B, six T-33 and two C-130 type aircraft. The PEACE MANTA program, the sale of 19 AT-33 aircraft, continues with the delivery of the first aircraft scheduled for October 1985.[18]

El Salvador (U)

(U) El Salvador's total active FMS program for materiel and services consists of 32 cases valued at $23.9 million.[19] IMET for FY84 was $1.3 million with $1.5 million scheduled for FY85.[20] Funding for the El Salvador SA program is being provided under both MAP and FMS credits. FY84 total was $223.7 million in MAP and $18.5 million in credit. For FY85 El Salvador will receive $ 16 million in MAP and $15 million in credit.[21] A total of five O-2A aircraft were delivered in September and November 1984. Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) have been prepared for two O-2A,[22] two O-2B,[23] and three A-37B[24] aircraft scheduled for delivery in the 2nd quarter FY85. Additional munitions, spares, and support equipment were provided to sustain USAF aircraft previously transferred to the Salvadoran Air Force.

(U) The PEACE ASP program implemented in September 1984 provides two C-47 Airborne Support Platform (ASP) aircraft and five C-47s to enhance the Salvadoran Air Force's airlift capability.[25] The seven aircraft were commercially purchased, refurbished and modified at a cost of $5.6 million. USAF provided training for two crews (12 men) during the

(U) Ecuador will receive $700,000 in IMET and $4 million in credits. The Ecuadoran Air Force (FAE) relies on SA to support eight A-37B, six T-33 and two C-130 type aircraft. The PEACE MANTA program, the sale of 19 AT-33 aircraft, continues with the delivery of the first aircraft scheduled for October 1985.[18]

El Salvador (U)

(U) El Salvador's total active FMS program for materiel and services consists of 30 cases valued at $23.9 million.[19] IMET for FY84 was $1.3 million with $1.5 million scheduled for FY85.[20] Funding for the El Salvador SA program is being provided under both MAP and FMS credits. FY84 total was $223.7 million in MAP and $18.5 million in credit. For FY85 El Salvador will receive $ .6 million in MAP and $15 million in credit.[21] A total of five O-2A aircraft were delivered in September and November 1984. Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) have been prepared for two O-2A,[22] two O-2B,[23] and three A-37B[24] aircraft scheduled for delivery in the 2nd quarter FY85. Additional munitions, spares, and support equipment were provided to sustain USAF aircraft previously transferred to the Salvadoran Air Force.

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(U) October-December time frame. The two C-47 ASP aircraft were delivered 23 December 1984. The five remaining C-47s are scheduled for delivery February through May 1985.

Honduras (U)

(U) Honduras' total FMS program value is $52 million with 51 active cases.[26] In FY84, Honduras was allocated $76.5 million in grant aid under MAP.[27] IMET for FY84 was $1 million.[28] For FY85, Honduras will receive $61.3 million in MAP and $1.1 million in IMET.[29] Four A-37 aircraft were delivered in September 1984.[30] LOAs for two C-130D tactical transport aircraft,[31] one AN/TPS-70 air defense radar[32] and the refurbishment of four Honduran Super Mystere aircraft[33] were accepted during this period. Honduras is also considering the purchase of five Bell 412 utility helicopters.[34]

Mexico (U)

(U) Mexico's active FMS program value is $118.2 million with 16 active cases.[35] Mexico is not a recipient of MAP grant aid. The FY84 IMET program was $2000,000. Mexico will also receive $200,000 in IMET in FY85.[36] The Government of Mexico purchased 10 F-5E and two F-5F aircraft with deliveries in the fall of 1982.[37] Program activity consists of continued support for these aircraft. Austere funding does not permit full training and upgrading of sufficient numbers of pilots. One of the F-5E aircraft crashed on 25 November 1983, resulting in a fatality. Also, during the period, the Mexican Air Force received munitions purchased under an FMS case[38] for their



(U) F-5s [500 lb, 250 lb bombs; 2.75 inch rockets and 23mm cartridges]. Also under FMS, Mexico is scheduled to receive 20 AIM-9P missiles for their F-5s in CY85.[39] Devaluation of the peso continues to impact the F-5 project by prohibiting the follow-on support cases and technical specialty training at levels necessary to develop self-sufficiency.

New Zealand (U)

(U) New Zealand's FMS program consists of 57 cases valued at $23.2 million.[40] Most activity was in support of five C-130H aircraft acquired under FMS. New Zealand has elected to retain the A-4 aircraft and improve its capabilities with either the GBU-15 or Maverick missile.

Peru (U)

(U) Peru's FMS program consists of 61 cases valued at $51.1 million.[41] The FY84 IMET program was for $700,000 and $10 million in credit financing was provided. For FY85, Peru will receive $850,000 in IMET and $10 million in credits. Peruvian Air Force (FAP) relies on SA to support 30 A-37B, 14 T-37 and six C-130 aircraft. Other major areas of FMS support have been ammunition, spares/support equipment, publications and training. The FAP has indicated a desire to replace their B-57 Canberras. They have considered the A-10 and A-7, but these aircraft are not available. A Peruvian engineering team visited Davis Monthan AFB, AZ in December and surveyed used USAF B-57 aircraft for possible acquisition.[42]

(U) Peruvian budgeting constraints will negatively impact any replacement program.

Uruguay (U)

(U) Uruguay's FMS program consists of 23 cases valued at $8 million.[43] The FY84 IMET program was $60,000. For FY85, Uruguay will receive an additional $60,000. The Uruguayan Air Force (FAU) relies on SA to support six A-37B aircraft purchased in 1975. Other major areas of FMS support have been ammunition, publications and support equipment. A General Aviation Trainer (GAT-1) simulator purchased in 1983 is scheduled for delivery in September 1984.[44] The Uruguayan Air Force (FAU) continues to request two attrition A-37B aircraft to replace an October 1983 loss. A limited number of A-37B aircraft will become available in CY85; however, final distribution of these assets has not been determined and it is unsure if Uruguay will be included in the final offer.

Venezuela (U)

(U) The Venezuelan FMS program consists of a total of 48 active cases valued at $690.6 million.[45] SA programs for this reporting period included PEACE SPIRIT I and II (Bell 412 and 214ST Helicopters), PEACE AGUA I and II, (Gulfstream II and III), PEACE DELTA (F-16 program), PEACE PICAR (AIM-9P-3 MSL), PEACE AGUA III-B (B-737 support), and PEACE CHARLIE II (Cessna support).

The PEACE DELTA program (F-16 A/B System Sale) continued on schedule during the reporting period. The additional TAFT

(C) position for an Ammunition Specialist was filled. The Radar Warning Receiver issue for the F-16 was settled with the Venezuelan Air Force (FAV) selection of the ALR-66(VE) system. Even though the ALR-66 was selected, the FAV has requested release of the ALR-69 RWR system.

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FOOTNOTES

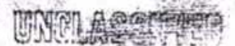
1. CHMLO BRASILIA BR Msg 171731Z Aug 84
2. DD Form 1513, EC-D-SEA, PEACE MANTA
3. CHMAAG LIMA PE Msg 271641Z Nov 84
4. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
5. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
6. SECSTATE Msg 080641Z Dec 83
7. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
8. DD Form 1513, AT-D-YAB and AT-D-YAS
9. COMUSMILGP LAPAZ BO Msg 201410Z Sep 83
10. COMUSMILGP LAPAZ BO Msg 191420Z Oct 84
11. COMUSMILGP LAPAZ BO Msg 111519Z Jan 85
12. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
13. CHMLO BRASILIA BR Msg 171731Z Aug 84
14. CHMLO BRASILIA BR Msg 132055Z Dec 84
15. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
16. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
17. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
18. DD Form 1513, EC-D-SEA, PEACE MANTA
19. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
20. FY85 Congressional Presentation Document
21. Ibid
22. DD Form 1513, ES-D-SEA
23. DD Form 1513, ES-D-SEJ
24. DD Form 1513, ES-D-SFA
25. AF/PRI Msg 171825Z Sep 84 (U) and AF/PRI Msg 191525Z Sep 84 (C)
26. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85

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27. FY85 Congressional Presentation Document
28. Ibid
29. SECSTATE Msgs 201744Z Nov 84 and 210251Z Nov 84
30. DD Form 1513, BD-D-SEA, PEACE RANAK II
31. DD Form 1513, BD-D-SFA, PEACE HERCULES
32. DD Form 1513, HO-D-DAA, PEACE MIRA
33. DD Form 1513, HO-D-YAP
34. COMUSMILGP TEGUCIGALPA HO 141530Z Dec 84
35. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
36. SECSTATE Msg 210251Z Nov 84
37. DD Form 1513, MX-D-SAA, PEACE AZTEC
38. DD Form 1513, MX-D-AAA
39. DD Form 1513, MX-D-YAA
40. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
41. Ibid
42. CHMAAG LIMA PE Msg 271643Z Nov 84
43. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85
44. DD Form 1513, UY-D-YBA
45. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 4 Jan 85

CHAPTER II

MIDEAST/AFRICA DIVISION



Chad (U)

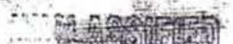
(U) In Jul 84, all aspects of the PEACE AIR C-130B program for Chad were declassified.

(U) FY85 funds for Chad allowed USAF to write four LOAs for follow-on support for the PEACE AID program.

Kenya (U)

(U) The PEACE DRUM program (FMS Case KE-D-SBA) provided ten F-5E and two F-5F aircraft, support equipment and training support for Kenya. The aircraft were delivered in Mar/Apr 78 at an estimated value of $67M. Two additional F-5F aircraft (PEACE DRUM II) were purchased under FMS case KE-D-SDA and delivered by Northrop direct ferry to Kenya in Jun 82 at an estimated value of $13.5M. Kenya presently has twelve F-5s, with ten flyable. Deliveries of follow-on support equipment are continuing through logistics requisitions. Kenya views its F-5 program as an initial step toward reaching its air defense capabilities.

(U) Shortly after the Aug 82 disturbance, the Government of Kenya (GOK) stressed a desire for undergraduate pilot training (UPT). A total of fourteen Kenyan students entered UPT in the CONUS (FMS case KE-D-TAK) with an anticipated graduation date of Mar 84. Six students were eliminated from training due to flying difficulties. By the end of Jun 84, eight students had graduated, two entered F-5 conversion training, and six were returned to Kenya due to a shortage of F-5 conversion training quotas. Additional F-5 conversion quotas should become available during FY85.



(U) The USAF technical assistance field team (TAFT) consisted of an instructor pilot and a supply officer (FMS Case KE-D-YAP). Kenya also has a five-man USAF engineering and technical services specialists (ETSS) team (FMS Cases KE-D-TAT and KE-D-TAV). Technical assistance was provided by a two-man Northrop contractor engineering and technical services (CETS) team.

(U) During Nov 84, the GOK requested an LOA for ammunition in support of the PEACE DRUM Program. FMS Case KE-D-AAG was assigned and will be dispatched to Kenya for acceptance during Mar 85.

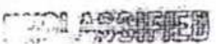
(U) A new blanket order training case (KE-D-TAX) valued at $3M was offered and accepted by the GOK during Sep 84.

Morocco (U)

(U) The FMS program for Morocco consisted of 55 major cases for a value of $242M. These were made up of weapon system cases, munitions and training cases. The major program was PEACE ATLAS II.

(U) PEACE ATLAS II was an FMS system sale for 16 F-5Es and four F-5Fs. The case was signed in March 1980 and was valued at $133M (Saudi Arabia funded). The last six F-5Es delivered were retrofitted for in-flight refueling, LN-33 inertial navigation system, AGM-65A Maverick missile, ARC-186 UHF radio and VIR-31A-ILS-DME40 VORTAC system. The remaining 13 aircraft finished retrofit in Morocco in Dec 83.

(U) The USAF TAFT, consisting of one F-5E/F instructor



(U) period of 15 months and is funded by PEACE ATLAS II. An additional F-5 IP will be going to Morocco in Jan 85.

(U) HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIB, acting as executive agent for the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), conducted a tri-service financial review of all RMAF FMS cases in Oct 84. This review was a semi-annual requirement intended to aid the Moroccans by reducing the number of open cases by closure and/or the reduction in value of cases where possible. Funds were also identified for reprogramming into other FMS cases.

<u>Nigeria</u> (U)

(U) The FMS program for Nigeria consisted primarily of training. This included flying, technical and professional military training.

(U) During this period, there were three blanket order training cases (NI-D-TAT, TAX and TBB) with a total value of $26.3M. Nigeria continued to schedule approximately 180 trainees per year. Nigeria had a high regard for USAF training, but experienced frequent forfeitures due to internal scheduling problems.

[redacted] Nigeria was presented a letter of offer and acceptance (LOA) for the a two-phase construction of an air-to-ground weapons range. This LOA was the first system sale offered by the US to the Government of Nigeria. This pilot (IP), was replaced in Dec 84. This TAFT is for a (C) LOA (PEACE PLATEAU) expired on 30 Nov 84 without being accepted by the Nigerian Air Force (NAF). Problems were

encountered getting the sale through the MAP approval system.

(C) Nigeria experienced a military coup in Dec 83. The impact of this coup on FMS was not significant, but it may result in more business between the US and Nigeria because of the new regime's attempt to eliminate graft and corruption.

Somalia (U)

(C) Somalia purchased three TPS-43F tactical radars, support equipment, spares, tech services, and training under FMS Case SO-D-DAA (PEACE HORN). The LOA was signed in Apr 81 for a value of $34M. Installation in Somalia was completed in Jan 84 and all are operational.

(U) In Dec 84, a PEACE HORN status review was held at McClellan AFB, CA. Representatives from HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIB, AFLC ILC, ATC, USOMC Mogadishu, and Westinghouse Electric met to discuss program status and problem areas.

(U) A multi-phase Command, Control and Communications (C3) system was sold to Somalia under FMS case SO-D-DBA (PEACE CUBE). The LOA was written for $6.5 million using FY84 MAP monies. The program is being implemented through Electronic System Division (ESD) with contract award accomplished in Fall 1985.

Sudan (U)

(U) In June 1984, Northrop delivered two F-5E aircraft to Sudan under the PEACE [illegible] III program. This increased the total Sudanese F-5 fleet to four. In July 1984, the



(U) Sudanese Air Force (SAF) lost one F-5F aircraft. Two SAF pilots were lost.

(U) The C-130 fleet continued to experience support problems. The problems resulted primarily from shortage of funds to purchase spares and develop maintenance facilities.

In March 1984, the Sudanese Embassy in Washington signed a [illegible] support of a [illegible] program for existing Russian radars located in Sudan. The total program was to cover five years and cost $45M. Because of funding constraints, the LOA was subsequently reduced to $5.5M. A management plan developed by AFSC, presented to and accepted by Sudanese.

Tunisia (U)

(U) The Tunisian program concentrated on preparations for delivery of the twelve F-5 aircraft in the PEACE DJEM program. The schedule called for six aircraft to be delivered in December 1984 and the remaining six in April 1984. At the November PMR, status of support equipment, training, funding, and facilities was discussed. Actual and potential problems were addressed and sixty action items were developed to insure adequate support upon aircraft aircraft arrival. All support problems were resolved and the six F-5s arrived 2 Dec 84.

(U) On 7 Jul 84, the Government of Tunisia (GOT) signed a contract with Lockheed Corp for the purchase of two C-130 aircraft. The cost of the aircraft was approximately $48M. Financing for the sale will be via FMS credit to de-





(U) Aircraft delivery is [illegible] for Apr 85.

Zaire (U)

(U) Zaire purchased seven C-130H aircraft during the 1971-1977 time frame. Unfortunately, two C-130s crashed. Of the remaining five aircraft, two were being held in Italy by the Italian firm Siai-Marchetti pending settlement of the [illegible] debt and three were in Zaire, with two flyable. The [illegible] program for Zaire consisted primarily of C-130 follow-on support deliveries, depot maintenance, repair and return of support items and contractor technical support.

(U) There were insufficient funds in FMS Case CX-D-MAS to repair all seven engines which were released by the Italian firm Siai-Marchetti during Dec 83. Four engines have been repaired and returned to Zaire. These engines enabled one of Zaire's C-130s to operate for the first time in nearly a year. The remaining three engines will be repaired and returned to Zaire by Mar 85.

(U) The Lockheed Corporation CETS team consisted of six technicians who provided technical support for Zaire's C-130 aircraft.

(U) On 27 Dec 84, Zaire requested programmed depot maintenance (PDM) for two C-130H aircraft. FMS case CX-D-MAY has been assigned by the ILC. We expect to receive a letter of request (LOR) from Zaire for a USAF ferry LOA for ferrying the aircraft to CONUS for PDM.

Egypt (U)

PEACE PYRAMID (U)

(U) The 20 C-130H aircraft sold to Egypt under PEACE PYRAMID I (six aircraft) and PEACE PYRAMID II (14 aircraft) have all been delivered. The delivery of support equipment for these aircraft is nearly complete and final closeout is anticipated in FY85. Note: Egypt purchased three C-130H commercially from Lockheed. Of the twenty-three total C-130H assets, two have been destroyed and one landed gear up (Egypt presently negotiating repair contract commercially).

(U) The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) continued training on intermediate level shop support. On Nov 84, EAF signed a one year (1 Jan-31 Dec 85) LOA sole source to Lockheed Georgia for three Contractor Engineering Technical Service (CETS). The USAF TAFT continues to be the mainstay of the program.

PEACE REED (U)

(U) PEACE REED was the name given an assortment of follow-on support LOAs for C-130s purchased under PEACE PYRAMID. This program was funded under an FMS credit agreement. Support functions operated properly and the C-130s were meeting EAF operational requirements. Ninety six percent of the shop equipment ordered in Jun 82 was shipped to the freight forwarder. This equipment was ordered to give the EAF a depot level repair capability in some areas. (An unattained goal at this time).

(U) While there has been limited progress in certain areas

(U) of the program, some have stagnated and other areas have actually regressed. The primary areas of concern continue to be the inability or unwillingness of the EAF to provide adequate maintenance facilities, qualified personnel and proper control of incountry supply assets. Excessive repair time from ALCs is also adversely impacting the program.

(U) The EAF in Dec 84 rejected the USAF Letter of Offer for program depot maintenance (PDM) for their C-130H aircraft. Presently the EAF is evaluating additional PDM offers from commercial sources.

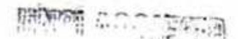
PEACE PHARAOH (35 F-4Es) (U)

(U) The items scheduled for delivery under PEACE PHARAOH were delivered with very few exceptions. Follow-on support LOAs provided necessary items to the EAF. The TAFT decreased from a high of 110 to 26 assigned personnel, with continued phase-out by attrition. (Target is eleven personnel by 30 Sep 85)

(U) Twenty-six aircraft have completed PDM and the program continues satisfactorily. Presently the EAF is considering a "second" PDM cycle starting Fall 86.

(U) The EAF signed an LOA (Dec 84) for construction of $71M of facilities at Cairo West Air Base. Note: These are E-2C/F-4E facilities. Construction is scheduled to start sometime in 85.

(U) During this reporting period, the PEACE PHAROAH program continued to suffer from the inability or unwillingness of the EAF to provide adequate maintenance facilities,



qualified personnel and proper control of in-country supply assets and vehicles.

PEACE VECTOR I (U)

(U) In Jan 80, the Government of Egypt (GOE) signed an LOA to purchase 40 F-16A/Bs and a full complement of support equipment, spares, munitions, training and technical service support. FMS case EG-D-SHA, PEACE VECTOR I, was established to provide these aircraft on an accelerated scheduled (21 months versus the normal 42) at a cost of $775M. Aircraft deliveries were completed in Dec 81, one month ahead of schedule. A PMR was held in Cairo, Egypt in Oct 84.

PEACE VECTOR II (U)

(U) In May 82, the GOE accepted an LOA for 36 F-16C and four F-16D aircraft, support equipment, spares and training. FMS case EG-D-SPA, PEACE VECTOR II, was established to provide the aircraft under normal leadtime at a cost of $1,213M. Aircraft deliveries were scheduled to start in Jan 86 with four aircraft and further deliveries every other month. The aircraft will be based at Beni-Suef Air Base, approximately 100 km south of Cairo. Some key events concerning this program during this period were:

a. (U) The fourth PMR was held in Cairo, Egypt during Nov 84. Brig Gen Hamdy welcomed USAF team members to the PMR.

b. (U) The EAF decided to buy the alternate fighter engine (F100-PW-220) for the F-16C/D. Additionally, the EAF accepted an eight month delay in airframe deliveries to

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[illegible]accommodate the production/installation of the -220 engine. Termination liability charges (approximately 12 million) for the engine decision were avoided when the USAF agreed to take delivery of the cancelled engine.

PEACE LUXOR (U)

(U) In Aug 82, the GOE accepted an LOA for 40 AN/ALQ-131 electronic countermeasure pods at a cost of [illegible]. FMS Case EG-D-[illegible], PEACE LUXOR, was established to provide the pods starting in Mar 84. Some key events concerning this program during this period were:

a. (U) The fourth PMR was held in Cairo, Egypt in Nov 84.

b. (U) Pod deliveries commenced in Nov after construction deficiences in the ECM facility at AnShas were overcome. All 40 pods were delivered by 21 Dec 84.

Israel (U)

PEACE FOX (F-15) Program (U)

(U) The sale of F-15 aircraft to Israel consisted of three separate programs, PEACE FOX I, II, and III.

(U) Under PEACE FOX I (IS-D-SGB), 25 F-15s were delivered to Israel during CY76-78. This program neared completion with over 99 percent of ordered articles and services delivered.

(U) PEACE FOX II (IS-D-SBP) involved the sale of nine F-15C and six F-15D aircraft. All 15 aircraft were delivered by Apr 82. Total sale value was estimated at $372M which

(U) included spare parts, support equipment, technical assistance and training aids.

(U) PEACE FOX III is the current new sale. The LOA was signed 7 Jun 82, for nine F-15Cs and two F-15Ds plus conformal fuel tanks, support, and spare parts totalling $472M. First delivery of four aircraft was completed in Dec 84.

PEACE MARBLE (F-16) Program (U)

(U) The PEACE MARBLE I program involved the sale of 75 F-16 aircraft, spare parts, support equipment, technical assistance and training aids. The last aircraft was delivered in Oct 82.

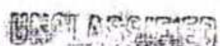
(U) The PEACE MARBLE II program, a follow-on sale of 75 F-16C/D aircraft, completed Congressional review on 19 Jun 83. The LOA, valued at $2.24 billion, was briefed to the Israeli Air Force (IAF) in early Jul and signed on 19 Aug 83. The IAF selected the General Electric F110 engine for their F16C/D aircraft in June 1984. Aircraft deliveries are scheduled to begin in Nov 86.

PEACE VANG (GBU-15) (U)

(U) Israel contracted with USAF to purchase 370 GBU-15 weapons. A total of 250 units are scheduled to be delivered as of 31 Dec 84. USAF is negotiating a contract with Rockwell for the remaining units.

Jordan (U)

(U) The FMS program for Jordan amounted to 107 open cases with a value of $134.3M. Grant aid consisted of 52 open



(U) liner with a value of $15.2M.

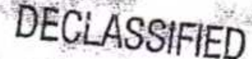
(U) The status of the T-37B lease agreement for five aircraft remained unchanged. The T-37 was not determined excess to the USAF and thus could not be purchased by Jordan. However, based on the Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF) requirement for additional trainer aircraft, the USAF agreed to lease six additional T-37Bs. The RJAF funded the new lease 5 Jul 84 but has decided to take only four of the six offered. The leasing period is for three years.

(U) A USAF RJAF PMR was conducted in Amman Jordan in Oct 84. Because of the success of the review, it was agreed to schedule a follow-on PMR, with the next one scheduled for Oct 85.

(U) The RJAF had one blanket order training case valued at $474,833. Under this case, an F-5 MTT assisted Jordan in improving pilot production capability. Additionally, this blanket order case covered nine trainees in the CONUS, with four attending Air Command and Staff College. The FY84 IMET program had 52 trainees in CONUS, with the majority enrolled in flying training and maintenance courses. The total FY84 IMET program was $834,000.

<u>Iran</u> (U)

(U) Actions were continued to manage the termination of the major weapon system programs, to reduce the total obligation authority of Iranian FMS, and to control Iranian Trust Fund disbursements and reimbursements. Actions also continued to manage storage of munitions, sensitive materiel, spares,



(U) support equipment and repairables in holding accounts, and to monitor the complete financial status of all open Iranian FMS cases.

[redacted]

<u>Bahrain</u> (U)

[redacted] Basic US policy on sale of advanced fighters to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states held that they must first absorb an F-X aircraft before purchasing an advanced US fighter. That policy was amended to allow a Bahraini F-5 purchase to satisfy their F-X requirement. After failing to make the decision to buy F-5s in 1982, Bahrain again expressed interest in mid-84. A Bahraini Defense Force study indicated, however, that F-5s would not meet their operational requirements. They consequently shifted their interests to the F-16. Bahrain would, if necessary, initially sign up for the F-16/J-79 version, hoping to upgrade to the full-up version, perhaps even before initial delivery.

<u>Kuwait</u> (U)

[redacted] The General GCC advanced fighter policy stated above also applied to Kuwait. Kuwait did not request any US fighters during this period.

[redacted] As part of the US effort to provide near-term improvements to Kuwait's air defense capability, arrangements were made for the sharing of Saudi AWACS data with Kuwait, and additional TSQ-73 radar consoles were scheduled for delivery to improve ground controlled intercept (GCI) coverage. An Air Force mobile training team (MTT) of GCI controllers was

(S) scheduled to provide GCI training on the TSQ-73 to the Kuwaitis, and another MTT was offered to evaluate and provide improvement to Kuwaiti command, control, and communication procedures.

(U) An LOA was presented to provide undergraduate pilot training for 150 students over a period of three years. Kuwait had two blanket order training cases which provided training for approximately 20 trainees annually.

Oman (U)

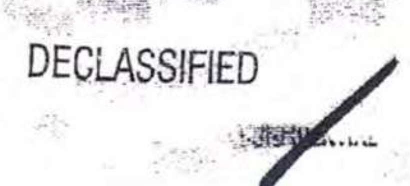
(S) PEACE ARROW (AIM-9P missiles) and PEACE DHOW I-III (three C-130H aircraft) neared completion with only a few support items yet to be delivered. The Sultanate of Oman Air Force (SOAF) studied how best to re-allocate unused funds to follow-on support cases and was interested in the C-130 technical control group. While rumors of SOAF interest in advanced US fighters persisted, no serious activity was evident during this period. The SOAF planning staff indicated, however, that they would soon submit a request for 200 AIM-9L missiles.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) (U)

(U) The UAE Air Force had two active and two inactive blanket order training cases which were used for air traffic controller training, T-39 instructor training, and professional military education. The value of these cases was approximately $8 million.

CHAPTER III

ASIA DIVISION



Asia Division (U)

(U) Foreign Military Sales (FMS) for countries in the Asia Division have continued to increase in the number of requests and value of cases, particularly for aircraft weapon systems. The Republic of Korea remains the largest PACOM Security Assistance customer (2.6 billion dollars). Taiwan's program has increased to over $2 billion with Pakistan also having a program over 1 billion dollars. Future programs will include 55 additional F-15 aircraft for Japan and possible requests for the F-X aircraft for Indonesia and the Philippines. A request for the F-16/100 from Thailand is undergoing SECSTATE/SECDEF review, and a Letter of Offer and Acceptance for eight F-16/79's to Singapore is in country awaiting signature (extended through 21 January 1985).

(U) The Asian countries listed below have no major Security Assistance programs. The following recaps active FMS cases for these countries:[1]

COUNTRY	OPEN CASE	TOTAL AIR FORCE FMS VALUE (Thousands)
Bangladesh	--	----
Brunei	--	----
Burma	12	$1.4
India	19	$8.0
Nepal	--	----
Sri Lanka	--	----

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Asian Division (U)

Indonesia (U)

(U) Indonesia's total Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program amounts to $138.0 million with 68 active cases.[2] There were no major system sales undertaken during this period.

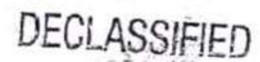
Japan (U)

(U) The FMS program for Japan during this semi-annual period was valued at $549.4 million with 128 active cases and an undelivered value of $219.9 million.[3] The F-15 PEACE EAGLE program was extended with the signing of a revised Memorandum of Understanding which authorized a total of 155 aircraft through either FMS or licensed production. This will extend the program until the early 1990's. It is further anticipated that the Japanese will request further increases in the program in future years. Currently 12 FMS aircraft have been delivered with two scheduled for delivery in May 1985. The Japanese have licensed produced 43 F-15's to date. Two C-130H aircraft were delivered to the Japanese in December 1984 while an LOA was signed for an additional two C-130H aircraft for delivery in November 1986. The Japanese are expected to request another LOA for two more C-130H aircraft in May 1984 for later 1987 delivery. The Japan Base Air Defense Ground Environment (BADGE) program has continued on schedule with the installation of the second buffer begun in December 1984. Project completion is scheduled for 1987.



Korea (U)

(U) The Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) Foreign Military Sales Program remains one of the largest totalling $2.6 billion with 250 active cases with an undelivered value of $1.38 billion.[4] The F-16 PEACE BRIDGE Program Management Review (PMR) IV was held in Seoul Korea, 15-19 October 1984. The PEACE BRIDGE program (36 F-16s) is scheduled to begin delivery in 1986. ROKAF will receive 30 of the advanced F-16C and six of the advanced F-16D models.[5] The F-5 PEACE FREEDOM III PMR for the coproduction of 68 F-5E/F aircraft was held in Seoul, Korea, 22-25 October 1984 in conjunction with the eighth Security Assistance Management Review. Twenty F-5s and four F-5Fs have been delivered thus far; the coproduction mix includes 48 F-5Es and 20 F-5s.[6] A Letter of Request for a Letter of Offer and Acceptance was received 25 September 1984 for four attrition F-4Es.[7] Delivery is anticipated in mid 1985. The ROKAF has expressed continuing interest in C-130s to replace its C-123s. The ROKAF has been advised no C-130s are available from USAF except for three C-130Ds (C-130Hs equipped with skis); they are negotiating with Lockheed for new C-130Hs and have requested planning and review data (P&R) for the C-130Ds. The ROKAF has also requested and received P&A data for AIM-9P-4 missiles and planning and review data for two, four, and six T-39 aircraft. Korea received an F-20 and F-16C/D comparison briefing 5-6 December 1984.





Malaysia (U)

(U) Malaysia's Foreign Military Sales program totaled $119.7 million with [illegible] active cases and an undelivered value of $21.[illegible] million.[8] The Royal Malaysian Air Force has purchased two F-5E aircraft through direct commercial sale. The first annual Security Assistance Management Review (SAMR) was conducted at the RMAF Supply Depot, Kuala Lumpur, 10-15 September 1984.

Pakistan (U)

(U) Pakistan remains a major Foreign Military Sales participant with a total value of $1.31 billion with 104 active cases and an undelivered value of $0.79 billion.[9] The PEACE GATE program (40 F-16s) is the primary U.S. Air Force program for the Pakistan Air Force. The two PEACE GATE Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) together total over $1.1 billion.[10] The first six F-16s were delivered in January 1983, 13 months after LOA signature. PEACE GATE II aircraft deliveries began in February 1984. The latest delivery of four F-16s in December 1984 brings the total number of aircraft delivered under PEACE GATE II to fifteen.

People's Republic of China (PRC) (U)

(U) FMS dealings with the PRC started in July of 1984. An LOA signed in September 1984 sent three PRC students through DISAM courses.[11] A second LOA funded the visit of 19 USAF personnel on a site survey team to China in November 1984.[12] The purpose of the site survey was to assess the potential and scope of a possible avionics modernization for a PRC aircraft.

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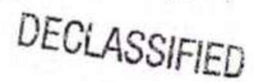
Philippines (U)

(U) The Philippine Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program totaled $49.6 million with 63 active cases and an undelivered value of $16 million.[13] The program support aircraft of US origin through the Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement and similar type FMS cases. The Republic of the Philippines has experienced severe economic restraints which has impacted their Security Assistance program. The Defense Security Assistance Agency rescinded the use of Cash with Acceptance for FMS cash Letters of Offer and Acceptance on 28 December 1984. The administration assured President Marcos that every effort would be made to provide $900 million over five years in exchange for US base rights in the Philippines ($300 million in FMS Financing, $475 million for the ESF and $125 million in the Military Assistance program). The FY85 Security Assistance Program has been approved as: $140 million in ESF, $25 million in MAP merger, $15 million in FMS Credits and $1.9 million in IMET funds.

Singapore (U)

(U) Singapore has a total USAF managed FMS program valued at $223.0 million with 7[illegible] active cases and an undelivered value of $58.0 million.[14] PEACE STARFIRE (200 AGM-65B Maverick Missiles and 600 Laser Guided Bombs) deliveries began in 1982 and were completed in 1984. During April 1984, the USAF presented two Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Government of Singapore for the purchase of





(S) eight F-16/79 aircraft. The second LOA covers a unique two year training program which requires positioning Singapore aircraft at a CONUS USAF base for the duration of the training program. The LOAs were originally written to expire 30 May 1984. The offer expiration was extended through 31 August 1984, reinstated through 31 December 1984 and recently reinstated through 31 January 1985. Singapore declined a requested Letter of Offer and Acceptance for the Defense Institute Security Assistance Management Mobile Training Team to visit Singapore in December 1984 to conduct FMS management training, apparently objecting to several of the conditions in the general annexes.

Taiwan (U)

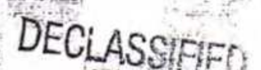
(U) The Taiwan Foreign Military Sales program totaled $. billion with 165 active cases. (U) PEACE TIGER VI is on schedule and the delivery of 60 F-5E/F aircraft will be completed in December 1986. This is a continuation of the PEACE TIGER coproduction program.

(U) Taiwan accepted an LOA for 12 C-130 aircraft in September 1984. These aircraft are scheduled for delivery September - December 1986. The value of the program is $325 million.

( ) Taiwan accepted an LOA for 400 AIM-9P-4 Guidance and Control units. This is the first stage in an effort to upgrade their entire fleet of AIM-9J and AIM-9P-3 missiles.

(U) The purchase of two GE-592 Radars is on schedule. Estimated delivery date is October 1986.

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Thailand (U)

The total Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program for the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) was valued at $774.0 million with 318 active cases.[16] The RTAF participated in the COPE THUNDER 83-3 exercise (January 1984) at Clark AB, and is scheduled to participate in the COPE THUNDER 85-3 exercise in January 1985. Crown Prince Vajiralongkon completed F-5 Conversion Training in 2nd quarter FY84. The RTAF will upgrade and automate their air defense system in three phases under FMS. The Letter of Offer and Acceptance for the central region was signed on 27 December 1984 at a cost of $163 million. The RTAF requested multiple Class V modifications for their F-5E/F aircraft. Requirements include Marconi Heads-Up Display, Weapon Aiming Computers, ALE-40 Countermeasure Dispenser Systems, ALR-46(V)6 Radar Warning Receivers, and AN/ASN-117 Inertial Navigation Systems.

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FOOTNOTES

1. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
2. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
3. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
4. Defense Integrated Financial System (DIFS) computer printout, 7 Jan 85
5. DD Form 1513-1, FMS Case KS-D-SFA
6. DD F 513-1, FMS Case KS-D-SEA
7. Republ of Korea (ROK) Logistics Service Attache letter 25 September 1984
8. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
9. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
10. DD Form 1513, FMS Cases PK-D-SCA and PK-D-SEA
11. DD Form 1513, FMS Case CH-D-TAA
12. DD Form 1513, FMS Case CH-D-YAA
13. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
14. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
15. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 7 Jan 85
16. Defense Integrated Financial System (DIFS) computer printout, 25 Jan 85
17. DD Form 1513, FMS Case TH-D-DEH

CHAPTER IV

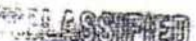
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Evidence of Shipment on Foreign Military Sales Contracts (U)

(U) The Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM), 1 Apr 84 has replaced the Military Assistance Sales Manual (MASM). Evidence of shipment is newly defined in the SAMM as: Any movement document or receipt, duly signed by a carrier representative, which shows that the U.S. has shipped or released the material in question to a carrier for shipment to the country's designated representative, constitutes evidence of shipment. AF/PRIM has proposed a change to the Air Force supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) that will insure evidence of shipment is readily available for processing Reports of Discrepancy (RODs) against contractor shipments. [1] The recommendation will require the contractor to present the carrier's signed receipt to the paying office along with the DD 250 when requesting payment under the contract. AF/RDC-DAR has advised that the target date for publication is Jun 85.

Water Damaged Maverick (AGM-65) Missiles (U)

(U) On 22 and 23 May 84, a team from AFLC International Logistics Center (ILC) and Ogden Air Logistics Center (OO-ALC) briefed AF/PRI members and the Director, DSAA on water damaged AGM-65 missiles. The water damage was caused by a defective gasket on the CNU-263/E container that was provided to the missile contractor (Hughes Aircraft Company) by the U.S. Government. The faulty gasket allowed water to seep into the container and corrode the missiles. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) shipments in faulty containers involve Israel, Morocco, Pakistan,



by Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Yugoslavia with damage to an estimated 450 missiles. Repair costs are estimated at $2,356,200. 2 Two Reports of Discrepancy (RODs) submitted by Saudi Arabia involve 346 water damaged missiles have been processed. DSAA/General Counsel memorandum, 30 Jul 84 determined that the U.S. Government is liable for the damaged missile due to the faulty design of the U.S, Government provided container. The estimated repair cost of $1,959,297 for the 346 missiles is to be borne by the FMS administrative fund. RODs from Pakistan and Morocco for water damaged missiles are being processed. RODs from the other effected countries are expected. A Technical Order (T.O.) has been issued to correct the faulty missile container.

USAF Training Under the International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP) (U)

(U) Approximately 2,167 foreign students from 55 countries were trained by the USAF under the FY84 IMETP*. This is an update of the semiannual history for the period 1 January 1984 - 30 June 1984. USAF training for 2,787 students from 62 countries is projected to take place under the FY85 IMETP. 3

Transfer of Functions (U)

(U) Effective FY85, the following HQ USAF/PRIM functions were transferred to FMTAG and FMTAG OL A: 4

a. (U) Approval of DOD Informational Program (IP) quarterly plans for USAF CONUS activities (FMTAG).

b. (U) Monitoring of the Combined Strategic Intelligence Training Program (CSITP) (FMTAG).

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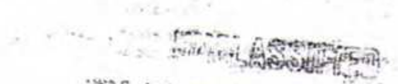
c. (U) Scheduling and implementing USAF Orientation Training Tours (OTTs) with the exception of tours for Distinguished Visitors and Special Orientation Visits (FMTAG).

d. (U) Monitoring Air Force Security Assistance Training teams (FMTAG OL A).

Orientation Training Tours (OTT) (U)

(U) Two OTTs were conducted under International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP) sponsorship during this reporting period.[5] The first was an orientation tour for distinguished visitors conducted for Maj Gen Nabil, Vice Egyptian Air Force Training Authority and four other Egyptian Air Force officers under the FY84 IMETP. The group was escorted by a USAF officer and visited Randolph, Lackland, Kelly, Williams, Luke, Mather Air Force Bases, and Miramar Naval Air Station. The purpose of the tour was to familiarize the tour members with USAF equipment, facilities, and concepts of management and operation. The second was a special orientation visit for 81 students, nine faculty members (Plus four U.S. military escorts) from the Peruvian Center for Advanced Military Studies. Visits were made to Washington D.C., Langley, Pope, and Patrick Air Force Bases, Ft. Bragg, Cape Canaveral, and the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida. The purpose of the tour was to familiarize senior Peruvian officers and key civilians with U.S. military equipment, facilities, concepts of management and operation and U.S. politico-military policy.[6]

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Date: *Oct 16, 2018*



USAF International Program (IP) (U)

(U) IP expenditures for third and fourth quarters FY84 were approximately $362,500 and $166,400, respectively. 7 It is anticipated expenditures for first quarter FY 85 will be over $292,000.

(U) The Washington D.C. tours for this reporting period consisted of 13 visits to Washington, D.C. and involved 56 countries with 3[illegible] international students, 23 dependents (at student's expense) and 76 USAF escort officers.

AF/PRI Supported Legislative Initiatives Enacted Into Law By 98th Congress (U)

(U) Over 14 security assistance legislative initiatives worked by AF/PRIM in concert with SAF, JCS, OSD and other Air Staff offices were considered by the 98th Congress as part of the Administration's foreign assistance legislation. These initiatives were worked for AF/PRI in the Joint Arena. Five initiatives were attached to the 1984 Continuing Resolution and enacted into law. 8 Explanation of these initiatives and their impact on the Air Force was assessed for AF/CV (Atch 1).

FMS Country/Case Managers Tips Book (U)

(U) In July 1984, an Air Force user survey regarding the Tips Book was completed. Seventy-three percent of the respondents found their agencies were not using the book and that the book duplicated guidance available elsewhere. The recommendation to discontinue publication of the book was adopted by the FMS Improvement Program Steering Group in December 1984. 9

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INFORMATIONAL PROGRAMS (U)

30 JUL 84 - 1 JAN 85

NUMBER VISITS	NO. BASES	NO. STUDENTS	NO. DEPENDENTS	NO. COUNTRIES PER BASE	NO. ESCORTS
Sheppard	1	20	4	6	1
Lackland	1	40	0	10	3
Maxwell (ISOSC)	1	43	6	29	4
Keesler	1	73	1	13	2
Bergstrom	1	4	0	1	1
Lackland (DLI)/Randolph	2	11	0	16	5
Sheppard/Reese/Keesler	3	47	9	12	3
Little Rock	1	4	0	4	1
Laughlin/Vance	2	14	0	6	4
Maxwell	1	19	0	14	2
Lackland (DLI)	1	44	0	11	3
Sheppard/Reese/Bergstrom	3	33	2	11	1
Lowry/Williams/Keesler	3	57	1	18	6
TOTAL VISITS 13 TOTAL COUNTRIES 56	21	349	23	151	36

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Significant Briefings and Presentations (U)

(U) Several important briefings and presentations were prepared and presented between 1 July - 31 December 1984.

Briefing/Presentation	Prepared/Presented By	Presented To
-(U) FMS Process and USAF Organization for Security Assistance	Lt Col Morris, Jr.	Dep Dir AF/PRI
-(U) New AF/PRI Personnel Orientation Program (USAF Security Assistance Overview)	Lt Col Morris	AF/PRI Staff
- (U) AF/PRIM MISSION Brief	Col W. L. McGovern	Lt General C. J. Cunningham DCS/PR
-(U) USAF Security Assistance: Implementation, Challenges and Implications	Lt Col Morris	U.S. Air Force Research Associ-ate and Rand Corporation Fellows
-(U) Foreign Assistance Legislation Bi-Weekly Update Briefings July - October 1984	Lt Col Morris	Director of AF/PRI and Key Staff
-(U) F-5 Security Assistance Training	Lt Col G. K. Gernhardt	HQ USAF Security Assistance Command

(U) F-5 Aircraft Require-ments for Support of USAF Security Assist-ance Training	Lt Col Gernhardt	F-5 Training Prioritization Conference
(U) FMS Improvement Program Training Issues and Actions 10 October and 17 December 1984	Maj D. L. Murphy	FMS Improvement Program Steering Group
(U) JCS Exercise Powder River 85 Overview and Responsibilities Briefing	Maj Murphy	AF/PRI Contingency Support Staff and Director AF/PRI

Security Assistance Management Information System (SAMIS) (U)

(U) In July, the Air Force Logistics Command SAMIS Project Office completed evaluation of hardware sizing tests done in conjunctions with the IBM facility at Gaithersburg, MD. The decision to acquire a larger central processing unit (CPU) was approved by the Defense Security Assistance Agency. SAMIS manpower needs were validated through the first two quarters of FY85. The new CPU and necessary system integration are projected for completion by spring 1985. [10]

Antiterrorism Training Program For AF/PRI Action Officers (U)

(U) A team from the USAF Special Operations School, Hurlburt

FB: Field, FL, traveled to the Pentagon in October to provide the AF/ [illegible] staff antiterrorism training. The training covered the terrorism threat, personal protection and hostage survival, and cross-cultural communication. Video tapes of the presentation have been retained in AF/PRIM on a temporary loan basis for the use of the AF/PRI staff.

Security Assistance Talks (U)

(U) On 8 November 1984, General Baker hosted the first of a series of Security Assistance Talks between AF/PRI and AFLC-ILC/CC was initiated.. The purpose of the talks is to develop security assistance initiatives and to focus senior management attention on problems confronting the USAF security assistance community. A point paper outlines the function of the talks (Atch 1). Meetings will be held several times a year. 11

FMS Cost Benefits Study (U)

(U) AR/PRIM organized and conducted a USAF FMS benefits study for the period FY78 - 84. Over 1.1 billion dollars in cost savings were documented and reported to DSAA and the SECDEF. 12

Joint Activities (U)

(U) The Joint Activities personnel in AF/PRIM worked over one hundred Joint Actions (NSC, OSD and State). Most issues involved recommendations and policy decisions on arms transfers, security assistance and related political - military matters. Inputs to the Defense Guidance, JCS Military Posture Statement, JSAM, and

(U) various Unified Command plans were also produced. A special Joint Activities briefing information book was developed for use of AF/PRI during this period.

Publications (U)

(U) The following papers, articles and publication were published:

Publication	Action Officer
Security Assistance Executive Management Summary (SAEMS) (U)	Lt Colonel Gernhardt
"FMS: Benefits, Trends and Implications" published in Summer Issue of DISAM Journal (U)	Lt Colonel Morris
"Politico-Military Aspects of Security Assistance Programs in the U.S. Central Southwest Asia Region" (U) Summer Issue, DISAM Journal,	Colonel George G. Nowry, USAFR
"Wartime Role of Security Assistance and Foreign Military Sales: Planning for Emergencies" Summer, DISAM Journal (U)	Major H. John Markulis
"USAF Training of Latin American Militaries" (Insert for Air Force Secretary's Military Posture Statement) (U)	Lt Col Morris

JCS Exercise Participation (U)

(U) Powder River 85, a JCS directed World Wide Command Post Exercise was held from 18 - 26 October 1984. Personnel from AF/PRI supported Powder River 85 on a 24 hour basis. The exercise tested

(U) lines of communication between the Air Force, JCS, OSD, and subordinate organizations. Improved procedures for handling foreign military sales and other related security assistance issues were successfully demonstrated. Emergency Letter of Offer and Acceptance procedures were established and proved to be a valuable tool to expedite contingency requirements. The exercise was judged an overall success. AF/PRI was instrumental in initiating follow-on actions at OSD and JCS levels to establish an improvement program for the crisis management system. The division was the overall exercise coordinator and we were also participants and provided significant after actions reports.

Overseas Security Assistance Management Organizations (MAAGs, MILGPs, ODCs and Similar Security Assistance Organizations) (U)

(U) The role of Security Assistance Management personnel serving overseas in Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) cannot be overestimated with regard to overseas management of military assistance and sales programs. SAOs continued to carry out responsibilities for management of international security assistance programs as each SAO performed one or more of the following functions:

1. (U) Equipment and services case management
2. (U) Training management
3. (U) Program monitoring
4. (U) Evaluation and planning of the host government's military capabilities and requirements

5. (U) Administrative support

6. (U) Promoting rationalization, standardization, interoperability, and other defense cooperation measures among members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and with the Armed Forces of Japan, Australia, and New Zealand

7. (U) Liaison functions exclusive of advisory and training assistance

Members of the Armed Forces comprising the SAOs, serve under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the United States Diplomatic Mission of each country represented.

(U) The composition and size of each SAO are reviewed by the CINCs, JCS, the Military Services and DSAA to ensure they are adequately manned to conduct the in-country mission in an economical and efficient manner. The proposed FY85 worldwide SAO manning levels are as follows:

646 military + 140 civilians + 339 local civilians = 1,125 total

Authorized increases to military, United States civilian, and foreign national hire positions, were in each case, effected through approved changes to the Country Joint Manpower Programs (JMPs). In many instances, when a CINC requested new positions for certain SAOs, they had to identify compensatory reduction of spaces identified by organization, paragraph and line number. Spaces offered in compensation had to be identical in category, service, and grade to the spaces requested as increases.

(U) On 5-7 September 1984, representatives of DSAA, JCS, USDR&E, OSD/MI&L, DISAM, the Military Services, and the Unified Commands met to establish funding and manning criteria for personnel in

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IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
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(U) Security Assistance Organization (SAOs). The primary purpose of the meeting was to define the security assistance functions allowed under section 515 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), define criteria by which SAO manpower would be requested and approved, establish/promulgate guidelines, and develop a plan to implement the findings. The representatives operated within the parameters of legislation, current directives, and policy guidance; and gave full consideration to current manning and functions, political sensitivities, national interests, and host nation relations. The representatives assured that the level of in-country support for essential security assistance and non-security assistance functions would not diminish and where changes were necessary, a smooth transition plan would be developed.

(U) Following the workshop, the CINCS were tasked to survey the SAOs to determine functions which should be shifted to O&M (service or other elements) funding; for those to be funded by the host nation (TAFTS, MTTs), and those which should be abolished or charged to other than Security Assistance. 13

(U) Tri-Service Regulation, AFR No. 1-75, OPNAV Instruction 4900.31F, AFR No. 400-45, Administrative and Logistical Support of Overseas Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) was again reviewed by Air Staff agencies. While numerous references were updated, the most important change was the addition in Chapter 5, Supply and Maintenance, of supply support procedures pertaining to the SAOs in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR). The new supply procedures were required since the Secretary of

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(U) Defense recently designated the Air Force as executive agent for administrative and logistic support for HQ USCENTCOM.

(U) The Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel was tasked to provide data and comments regarding quality of personnel nominated by Air Force as Chiefs and other officers to SAOs, and whether SAO assignments were career enhancing. The AF/MP detailed study was in reply to a query by the Director, Defense Security Agency. The Concensus was that they are quality personnel, their records are competitive and they have received rewarding assignments following their SAO tours. 14

F-5 Training Sortie Shortfall and Status of Aircraft Replacement (U)

(U) A shortfall between foreign student F-5 training requirements and the sortie generation capability of the 425 Tactical Fighter Training Squadron at Williams AFB continues to exist. Accident and service life attrition have reduced the 425TFTS from a 1978 inventory of 35 aircraft to the current 30 December 1984 inventory of 29 aircraft. Loss of 3 F-5B aircraft through service life attrition by end 1986 will further reduce the 425TFTS training capability. To ensure equitable allocation of available training sorties a prioritization plan was agreed to in a 21 August 1984 conference hosted by AF/PRIM and attended by representatives from TACSAO and FMTAG. While prioritization will properly spread available sorties between all training requirements, long term relief would require additional F-5 aircraft. Two additional F-5s (2 seat version), funded through the DSAA

(U) Cost Clearing Account, were delivered to the 425TFTS in November 1984. An additional five F-5Fs were acquired by the 425 TFTS in exchange for five F-5Bs transferred to the 57 FWW Aggressor Squadron at Nellis AFB.

(U) An informational briefing outlining the F-5 sortie shortfall problem to the Security Assistance Committee on 21 December 1984. AF/PRIM will continue to work the shortfall problem with appropriate Air Staff and Headquarters TAC offices.

Security Assistance Manpower Accounting System (SAMAS) (U)

1. (U) The Arms Export Control Act requires annual reporting of manyears in support of Security Assistance. 15 This information is provided by AF/PRIM to the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) using data in the Air Force Security Assistance Manpower Accounting System (SAMAS). This information is due DSAA 31 December 1984 and until this year, data had been submitted to OSD(MI&L). MI&L formatted the Air Force input by Defense Planning and Programming Categories (DPPC) prior to submitting the data to DSAA. Air Force will no longer submit the data to MI&L, but directly to DSAA beginning 31 December 1984.

2. (U) In this regard, the Air Force Data must be formatted by DPPC and be compatible to the DSAA ADP system. The data must be submitted per specific criteria contained in DSAA memorandum, subject: Analysis and Description of Services Being Performed by Officers and Employees of the USG Under FMS Cases, Including Number of Personnel so Employed, 26 April 1984. 16

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Price and Availability (P&A) Data for Case Managers (U)

1. (U) AF/PRIM recognizes the problem case managers are experiencing in applying case management and administrative surcharge criteria contained in the myriad of directives and regulations.

2. (U) AF/PRIM has accepted the challenge by initiating action to minimize existing policy/procedural inconsistencies by developing guidance which will more vividly capsulize multiple source requirements/criteria. The ultimate objective is to provide case managers a tool that will assist them in distinguishing all types of funding/personnel categories.

3. (U) This guidance will be developed collectively by AF/PRIM and DSAA.

PMS/IP Training Issues Working Group (U)

(U) A Training Issues Working Group chaired AF/PRIM meet on 10 Sepember 1984 as a result of questions raised in the 10 July 1984 Steering Group meeting. The working group determined that training issues and requirements were driven by command-unique procedures, DISAM courses were adequately reviewed at MILDEP Headquarters level, DISAM training should be command-managed with Air Force Headquarters review, and that additional Working Group meetings should be planned. The Working Group reviewed command initiatives for training programs and agreed that within AFLC, the ILC has developed an excellent case manager training program, but additional progress was needed at the ALC's. The Steering Group accepted the report as presented at the 10 October 1984 meeting.

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(U) The Training Issues Working Group meet on 10 December 1984 at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, hosted by AFLC/XRM. The Group reviewed the 16 September 1984 meeting agenda, discussed training that has been accomplished by commands relating to Improvement Program issues and covered the objectives of the Improvement Program. The requirement for AFLC/ABC training relating to FMBIP objectives was reviewed and personnel from AFSC/ABC, AFLC/MM, and AFLC SLC/XR have formed a Working Group to develop a training program. AFAFC/XSMR briefed a proposed training program for case managers to be conducted at AFAFC. An agenda for the next working group meeting was discussed to include the charter for the Working Group and a review of its membership. The 19 December 1984 Steering Group as presented.

(U) The Training Issues Working Group has succeeded in identifying requirements and responsible agencies to meet nearly all the issues in the improvement. Reporting and recording requirements are being developed by HQ USAF/PRIM as a follow-up to training programs.

Management Headquarters Reduction (U) 17

1. (U) The FY84 Defense Authorization Act slated a 5% manpower reduction for Department of Defense (DOD) activities categorized as management headquarters. With certain Air Force elements being exempt from reduction, the real reduction amounted to 7.54%. To meet this quota, Air Force scrubbed Management Headquarters Functions for potential realignment candidates as an initiative to provide more Management Headquarters headroom.

2. (U) AF/PRI and AF/PRP functions were reviewed for potential realignment. Compared to AF/PRP, the majority of functions performed within AF/PRI involve implementation of FMS cases using existing policies/procedures rather than planning, programming and policy development.

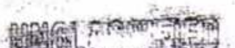
3. (U) The functions of AF/PRI were reviewed to determine candidates for possible realignment to a Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) that would perform non-management headquarters functions. 18 It was determined to realign AF/PRI geographical divisions which prepare, implement and monitor foreign military sales actions for various country groupings. The Director of International Programs (AF/PRI) was designated as having a dual position, one in the Air Staff and the other as Commander, Air Force Center for International Programs. This realignment affected AFCIP/PRIA, AFCIP-PRIB, AFCIP-PRIE, AFCIP-PRIS and AFCIP-PRIW involving a total of 61 manpower positions.

4. (U) This realignment was implemented effective 30 September 1984.

5. (U) This action was the first of three phases to consolidate and possibly realign all FMS related functions under AF/PRI.

Civilian End Strength (U)

1. (U) New legislation waived the requirement for civilian end strength for a one year test. Civilian strength not be controlled by an end strength ceiling, but will be controlled by dollars only. Funding level will be determined by the DOD Appropriations Act. 19



2. (S) DOD test results for FY85 are due to Congress in March 1985.

Air Force Customer Order Control System (AFCOCS) (U)

(U) Capabilities of the rehosted AFCOCS continued to be expanded as it was interfaced with the Defense Integrated Financial System, the Air Force General Accounting and Finance System, and the Security Assistance Management Information System. These interfaces permitted new retrieval capabilities to compare data between systems for purposes of case reconciliation and closure. Several such products were produced by the end of the reporting period. These proved to be invaluable in channeling reconciliation and closure effort, Air Force-wide. In addition, the first modular enhancement to the new AFCOCS, the payment schedule subsystem, came on-line for final testing on 1 October 1984. After further refinements and parallel testing, the new payment schedule subsystem was placed in use at HQ USAF on 1 December 1984. At the conclusion of this reporting period, plans were being made to train AFSC, AFLC, and ATC personnel in the use of the subsystem.

Expansion of Financial Management Branch (U)

(U) A study conducted during the previous reporting period revealed a significant staff shortfall in the Financial Management Branch. This shortfall resulted both from new workload requirements and from those which had not been adequately addressed in the past. As a result, the financial management

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(U) staff was doubled to six. Two civilians were hired in this reporting period and one military was scheduled to report in early 1985. 20

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Payment Profile (U)

(U) This effort, underway at AFAFC/CW, was reported on in previous periods. Final results, which included the detailed methodology used to produce profiles for aircraft, engines, spares, and other support, were briefed to HQ USAF/ACM PRIM by the AFAFC/CW analysts on 27 November 1984. These results were then briefed to the Foreign Military Sales Improvement Program Steering Group on 19 December 1984 and were incorporated in the enhanced AFCOCS payment schedule program by years-end. 21

HQ USAF Inventory Aircraft and Missile Pricing Boards (U)

(U) During the period, formal pricing boards were convened to price the following assets for sale to foreign governments: O-2A, O-2B, F-100F, F-16B, and C-130D-6. In addition, AF/PRIM provided rough estimates of FMS prices for several other inventory assets. 22

Foreign Military Sales Improvement Program
Reconciliation Committee (U)

(U) During this period, Reconciliation Committee efforts continued to focus on the goals of total reconciliation of Air Force FMS cases and timely closure of supply complete cases. The Foreign Military Sales Improvement Program Steering Committee was briefed on progress on 10 July, 10 October, and 19 December 1984.

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(U) Other significant events during this period included the redefinition of AFAFC/XCY responsibilities for reconciliation, completion of initial reconciliation actions in AFSC, and identification of supply complete cases for intensified closure effort.

FMS Improvement Program (U)

(U) The FMS Improvement Program (FMSIP) gained momentum during this period. Many of the short term initiatives identified by the FMS Task Force were completed. The direction and scope of the long term initiatives were defined and programs established to implement the recommendations. The FMSIP benefited from high level interest in the program. The one star level Steering Group met on 10 July 1984, 10 October 1984 and 19 December 1984. This group made basic cross command decisions which facilitated progress in key areas. The three star level Executive Group met on 24 October 1984 and reviewed the entire FMSIP. This group composed of AF/PR, AF/AC, AFLC/CV, AFSC/CV, and ATC/CV recognized the seriousness the problems in FMS and were determined to become more active in the FMSIP. Commencing the first quarter of 1985 they will meet quarterly to emphasize their interest in improving FMS management.

(U) Progress was made in preparing for the development of the Case Management Control System (CMCS), previously referred to as the FMS Management Information System. A budget allocation of $300,000 was made from the FMS administrative budget for the conceptual design of the CMCS. This allowed contracting activities to begin. Seven contractors responded to the request for proposal and a technical evaluation panel met 4-7 December 1984 to

(U) evaluate the proposals. The contract is expected to be awarded in January 1985 with the initial tasking for a conceptual design immediately following. To provide full time management control over the CMCS development the Steering Group directed the establishment of a program management office (PMO) of 5-10 people. Existing funded positions were identified to provide the initial cadre of the PMO and requisition submitted to the Military Personnel Center. The PMO will be physically collocated with the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center and organizationally be part of the newly created Air Force Center for International Programs reporting to AF/PRI.

(U) The Steering Group also chartered an AD HOC committee to further define the accounting and delivery reporting modules identified by the Users Group. At the 19 December 1984 meeting the Steering Group approved the Case Management Integrated Financial Subsystem concept for development as part of the CMCS. This agreement removed the major conceptual uncertainty about the CMCS and prepares the way for contractor work on the conceptual design.

AF/PRIM Footnote Listings

1. AF/PRIM Ltr, 27 F[illegible], 1984, AF/PRIM Report of Discrepancy (ROD) policy file

2. FMS Maverick Missile Repair Briefing, AF/PRIM Report of Discrepancy file

3. DSAA 1000 Detail [illegible]ings, 30 September 1984

4. AF/PRIM [illegible] 27 July 1984, Subj: Transfer of Functions to FMTAG [illegible] FMTAG

5. [illegible] 1000 [illegible] Listings, 30 Septem[illegible] [illegible]984

6. DSAA 1000 Detail Listings, 30 September 1984

7. Telecon between AF/PRIM, Mrs. Sparkman, and FMTAG/CCE, Mrs. Swan, 16 January 1985

8. Continuing appropriations, FY85 (HJ RES 648)

9. FMS Steering Group Minutes on file in the FMS Improvement Program Branch of AF/PRIM

10. SAMIS Management records on file in AF/PRIM

11. SAT records on file in AF/PRIM

12. FMS Cost Benefits Study on file in AF/PRIM

13. SECDEF Msg. 301513Z November 1984, Security Assistance Organization (SA) Functions and Manning Criteria

14. Memorandum for AF/PR, Subj: Security Assistance Organization (SAO) Personnel, 16 October 1984, with attachments from AF/MP

15. Section 25(a)(6), Arms Export Control Act

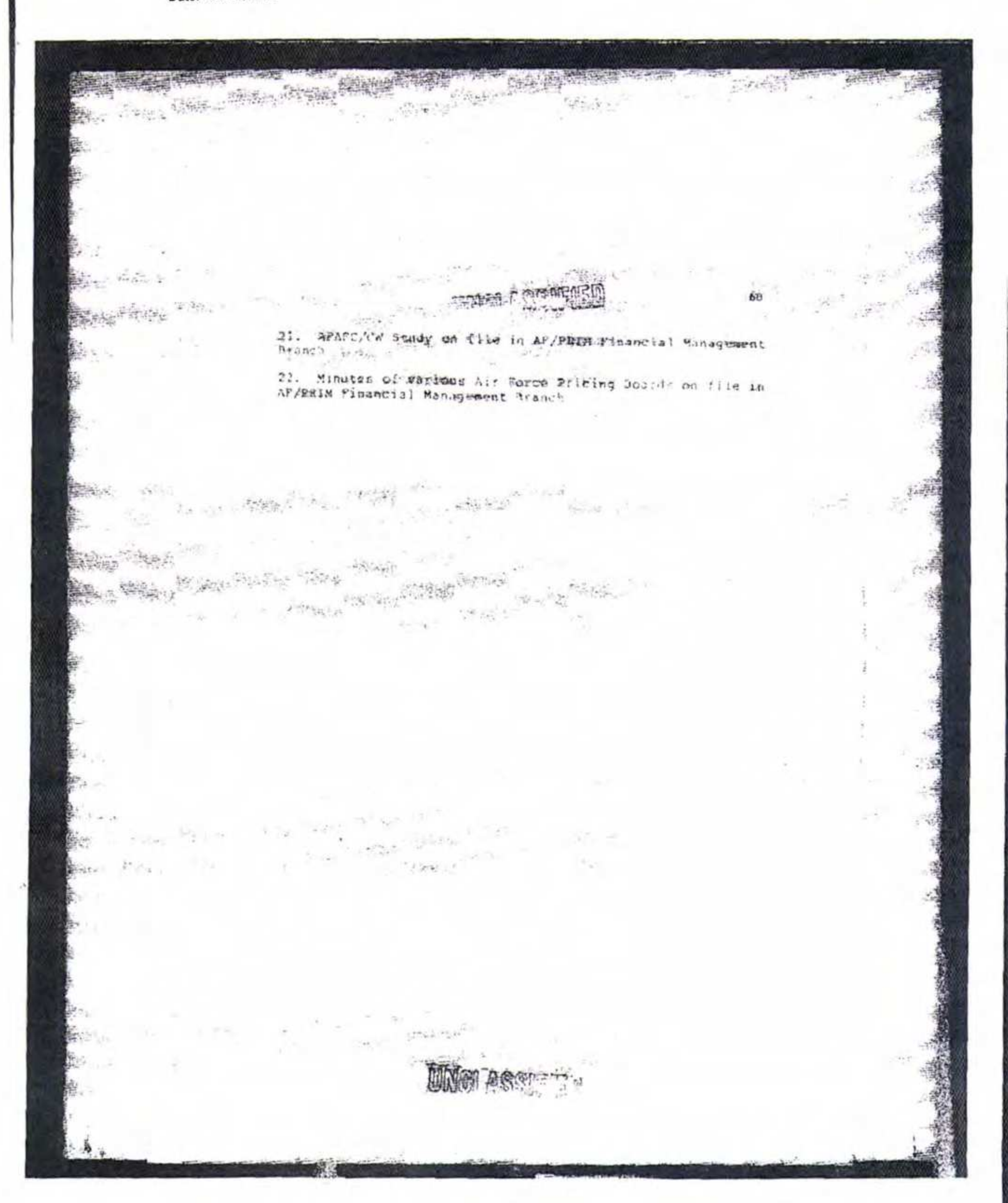
16. DSAA memorandum for Director of International Programs/PR, Department of The Air Force, 26 April 1984

17. Management Headquarters Reduction

18. AFR 26-8 Management HQ Staff Functions

19. FY85 DOD Authorization Bill

20. Manpower Study on file in AF/PRIM Financial Management Branch

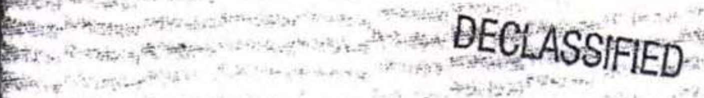


21. AFAFC/CW Study on file in AF/PRIM Financial Management Branch

22. Minutes of various Air Force Pricing Boards on file in AF/PRIM Financial Management Branch

CHAPTER V

WEAPONS PROGRAMS DIVISION



F/RF-5E/F Aircraft Program (U)

[illegible] Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E) of the RF-5E is continuing (first flight - 15 December 1982). The [illegible] of Saudi Arabia and the Government of Malaysia have purchased the RF-[illegible]

(U) Due to [illegible] and expiring service life, USAF's F-5 training capability has been shrinking. Tactical Air Command advised [illegible] in 1984 they would not be able to support all of the projected Foreign Military Sales (FMS) training requirements. As all other USAF F-5 aircraft are committed, we requested recovery of asset use charge collections to replace two aircraft lost in an FMS training mishap in 1982. Authority has been granted and two F-5Fs delivered.

AIM-9P Sidewinder Missiles (U)

(U) The production run of AIM-9P missiles has terminated. The Air Staff has decided to satisfy near term FMS requirements for AIM-9P missiles by replacement-in-kind sale from inventory. Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation has received limited export license approval for an Improved AIM-9P, a guidance and control section modification offering a limited forward hemisphere afterburning capability. The Air Force position is to support development of a modified version of the Improved AIM-9P (to be called the AIM-9P-4) as an export missile for security assistance.



NATO, Morocco, Switzerland, Oman, Greece, Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, Egypt, Brazil, Jordan, Portugal and Turkey were briefed by the USAF on the AIM-9P-4 in late 1984. The Governments of Taiwan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Morocco have requested an LOA to purchase the AIM-9P-4. We anticipate additional requests for LOA's from Switzerland, Korea and Yugoslavia.

A-10 (U)

(C) Production of the A-10 for the USAF is terminated and the assembly line is closed. There continues to be some interest in Korea for the two-seat night attack version being developed independently by Fairchild.

Intermediate Export Fighter (F-X) Program (U)

(U) The F-X program is continuing based on the foreign policy guidance provided by President Reagan. The Defense Department direction of the implementation of the F-X program through the USAF has continued in full force. The (U) F-20 program has continued under the established milestones and more than 900 flights have been conducted. One of the three preproduction prototypes crashed in October 1984 in Soeul, Korea, at the conclusion of a flight demonstration for officials of the Republic of Korea Air Force. This was the last stop of an around-the-world tour





[illegible] conducted by two aircraft following the Farnborough Air Show. A crash investigation conducted by Northrop, assisted by the USAF, determined the crash was due to pilot error. Northrop announced in late 1984 that work would begin in early 1985 on a fourth F-20, in the production configuration (19,000 pound thrust engine and [illegible] leading edge flaps). There have also been numerous F-20 [illegible] flights by several countries and the United States Navy. No sales of the F-20A (formerly the F-5G) have been made, although there has been increased interest in the aircraft. Presentations on the F-X aircraft have been made by USAF personnel to the governments of the Philippines, Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Kuwait. Singapore is considering an LOA for eight F-16/79s.

F-16 Aircraft Programs (U)

(C) The Pakistani (PEACE GATE) and Venezuelan (PEACE DELTA) F-16 programs continue on track. Israel (PEACE MARBLE) has taken delivery of all their F-16A/Bs as have the Egyptians (C) (PEACE VECTOR). The Pakistani F-16s continue to experience difficulties with their radar warning receivers, but the software problems are being addressed. Egypt continues to have difficulty maintaining their operational readiness/sortie rates.



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(C) The Turkish New Fighter Aircraft Selection Team selected the F-16C/D with the General Electric F110 engine with Turkish industrial participation. The LOA for Turkey was based on 160 aircraft.

(C) The State Department issued a formal policy statement on selling the USAF fighter to the Persian Gulf States (or Gulf Cooperation Council)--this policy is consistent with [illegible] policy but clears the way for formal USAF presentations on USAF FMS fighter aircraft and [illegible] approved configuration.

(U) Korea was approved for the PEACE BRIDGE buy of 36 F-16C/D with deliveries starting in 1986.

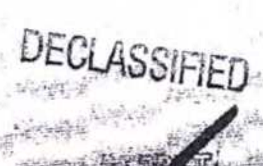
(U) Denmark has requested Pricing and Availability data for a follow-on buy of 12 F-16A/Bs.

(U) Greece announced plans for a direct commercial buy of 40 F-16C/Ds.

NATO AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL PROGRAM (U)

(U) AF/PRIP continued to provide the USAF representative to the program Legal, Contract, and Finance (LCF) Committee.

(U) Issues the LCF committee addressed included the following:



1. (U) Depot-Level Maintenance: The program calls for division of depot level maintenance workload among the nations (the US is not included), based on predetermined industrial benefit and industrial collaboration goals. Devising a mechanism for equitable distribution among the nations, which met the desired dollar values converted to national [illegible], was a major [illegible] in developing an acceptable workload distribution plan. The program management agency had developed a proposed [illegible] of distribution of workload based on man-hours of repair effort. Preliminary indications were that this would be an acceptable approach.

2. (U) Financial status: From a financial perspective this is a healthy program. Total funds available continued to exceed defined requirements. This condition was primarily due to a cost underrun on the aircraft acquisition, and program generated income realized through interest earnings. One program component, ground, experienced cost overruns, primarily due to technical complexities associated with upgrade of facilities and capabilities for 34 ground sites in Europe.

<u>DEAR SPARES</u> (U)

(U) AF/PRIP was tasked to staff development of policy guidance for this DSAA initiated program.



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(U) Gear Spares involved the maintenance and refurbishment of Soviet equipment owned and operated by predominately third world countries. The objective, according to DSAA, is to expand US influence abroad.

(S) Ten programs were identified for USAF participation. One involving Air Defense System upgrade for the Sudan, was implemented. Potential scope is a five year effort for $45M.

(S) AF/PRI has concerns about this program. These:

a. (S) Use of security assistance resources to promote use of non-US equipment.

b. (S) Lack of experience with systems to be maintained.

c. (S) Potential to get overcommitted in a program without clear cut objectives.

(S) Planning efforts, to resolve concerns, and to elevate issues to the appropriate level for resolution, was initiated through the Security Assistance Committee.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND (SDAF) (U)

(U) AF/PRIP contained as the Air Force office of primary responsibility for the SDAF program. DSAA issued the call for submission of the FY 85/86 planning submissions in June 1984, with service inputs due in September 1984. The Air Force coordinated input was provided 4 September 1984, which included recommendations for 12 line item in FY 85 at a



(U) value of $42.[illegible]. The FY 86 recommendation was for [illegible] line items at a value of $121.11M.

(U) DSAA provided their proposed FY 85 plan for service comment on 11 December 1984. USAF proposed items did not, in general, receive acceptance by DSAA. Under the DSAA plan, USAF would be authorized to acquire the final lot of spares and support equipment for the [illegible]-70 Maler. Additionally, the DSAA plan would provide funding for AIM-9P-4 testing, which will be an Air Force managed effort.

(U) AF/PRIP sponsored a meeting with Air Staff, AFSC, and AFLC action officer to develop procedures for the implementation phase of the program. These procedures and assigment of responsibilities are needed as assets, procured under prior year SDAF programs, enter inventory.

CHAPTER VI

SAUDI DIVISION



History

Saudi Division

General (U)

(U) The USAF Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program with Saudi Arabia consisted of 524 open FMS cases valued at $16.2B as of 20 Dec 84.[1]

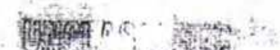
PEACE PULSE (Update) (U)

(U) The Resident Maintenance Engineer (RME) contract was extended to 6 Jan 85.[2] The implementing project directive for the PEACE PULSE Video Disc Maintenance Aid and General Radio (GENRAD) test set provided the authority to proceed with the procurement of one GENRAD test set to be funded under SR-D-DHR with a not to exceed value of $2,254,000 and one VIDEO DISC MAINTENANCE AID to be funded under SR-D-DGH with a not to exceed value of $12,542,000.[3]

(U) HQ USAF/PRIS requested USAF agencies take aggressive action to complete both past due Action Items as well as ensure that future suspense dates are accomplished as scheduled.[4]

(U) The RSAF/OAO requested that a USAF team conduct a Tactical Operation Survey. The survey purpose is to enhance integration of the RSAF tactical ground units. The survey team is to accomplish:

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- (U) Definition/development of a tactical ground control facility for rapid equipment deployment to any part of the Kingdom.

- (U) Identification of any deficiencies by type, quality or quantity of equipment.

- (U) Development of training plans and requirements to prepare personnel for mobility deployment capability.[5] The survey was conducted 30 Nov thru 12 Dec 84. The final report is planned for publication by 19 Jan 85.[6]

(U) The Program Management Review (PMR) No. 7 was held 16-18 Oct 84 at Columbia, Maryland. Major PMR discussion items were:

- (U) A review of the Master Program Schedule which resulted in an RSAF request that the contractor explore the possibility of accelerating the H(V)2 radar modification by two weeks. This would provide an interval between comple- tion of the H(V)2 modification (making it an H(V)4) and the start of H(V)1 modification. This would allow the H(V)4 radar to replace the H(V)1 without interruption of radar coverage.

- (U) The projected factory shipping date for PEACE PULSE IV and V radars and equipment is December 1985. This change in shipping date from the previously projected October 1985 date, is a direct result of requested design changes and required major radar specification updates.

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(U) In-Kingdom installation and check-out is scheduled to begin in January 1986.

- (U) The (extended) end of contract, 6 Jan 85, for the RMF was noted. The contractors' submitted RMF proposal for an 18-month contractual period, 7 Jan 85 thru 6 Jul 86, with an option for a one-year extension to 6 Jul 87, was in its first stages of review by [illegible].

(U) The second Technical Interchange Meeting was convened in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 28 Nov 84. Major discussion items were:

- (U) Confirmation that satellite earth terminals will be Intelsat IV, V and Arabsat compatible without modification. Further that earth terminals are designed for 2° satellite separation (FCC standard).

- (U) Contractor stated that the non-operating temperature limits of the satellite earth terminals is 70°c. If the temperature should differ, the USAF will be advised via message by not later than 15 Dec 84.

- (U) Contractor agreed that the first radar to be modified will be the H(V)2 radar.[8]

PEACE QUIET (Update) (U)

(U) Retrofit kits which incorporated RSAF requested human engineering factor improvements for the 20 units delivered In-Kingdom in July 1984, were delivered In-Kingdom in August 1984.

(U) With the delivery of 27 standard stationary devices in August 1984, all 72 on contract have been delivered. Five VIP stationary devices and seven ACOC stationary devices were delivered in October 1984.

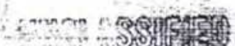
(U) In August 1984, it was identified that existing technical power is not sufficient to support the PEACE QUIET Key Telephone Equipment in the ACOC equipment room and that additional power outlets will need to be installed under the PEACE QUIET Program.[9] HQ ESD and Collins Telecommunications Division completed an initial review, outlined the need for additional power outlets in the ACOC equipment room and defined the basic installation parameters in the facility for this equipment. HQ ESD and Collins are working contractual arrangements. Sufficient technical personnel are presently in Saudi Arabia to perform required work.

(U) Per RSAF request, the current Field Service Engineer will be replaced with someone more knowledgeable before the end of February 1985. Additional assistance will be provided to the current engineer until a replacement is found. The RSAF will incur no additional cost.[10]

PEACE SHIELD (Update) (U)

(U) The final PEACE SHIELD LOA was accepted by the SAG on 6 Dec 84. Total PEACE SHIELD value will be $3.7B.

(U) The RSAF/DAO requested copies of USAF manuals and handbooks which could serve as a guide in establishing RSAF Radar Site Survey Procedures. HQ USAF/PRIS advised that



(U) ESD/FAS was obtaining three documents for release to the RSAF.[11] Documents were forwarded In-Kingdom on 7 Aug 84.

(U) During September 1984, the USAFS/C³ forwarded the RSAFs latest revised long range radar site activation sequence and the priority for construction of the sites.[12] In addition, the RSAF requested a construction briefing outlining milestones to include decisions required, responsibilities and concerns. Requested briefing was presented to Chief, PEACE SHIELD, on 26 Sep 84.

(U) Ground breaking ceremonies for the PEACE SHIELD program were held at King Abdulaziz Air Base on 29 Sep 84.

(U) The RSAF has expressed their interest in the Rapidly Deployable Integrated Command and Control (RABIC) system demonstrated In-Kingdom (29 Sep thru 3 Oct 84).[13] HQ USAF/PRIS provided the RSAF an acquisition approach for RSAF consideration.[14]

(U) The RSAF Director of Air Operations confirmed that a single training facility to train both PEACE SHIELD and PEACE SENTINEL personnel is being designed for construction on the Al-Kharj main operating base by the General Directorate of Military Works.[15]

(U) The RSAF conveyed their interest in pursuing the development of a frequency management system and requested that the USAF provide an estimate of the scope of work (manhours and cost) required for a contractor to develop a system to manage the RSAF frequency allocations.[16]

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PEACE HAWK VII Construction (Update) (U)

(U) The status of PEACE HAWK (PH) VII construction projects is as follows:[17]

King Abdulaziz Air Base

Contract	Description	Status
C	Security Facilities, Escape/Evasion Compound, Rifle/Pistol Range	Construction approximately 84.9% complete.
G	Patrol Road, Security Lighting Special Purpose Vehicle Facility	Contractor progress seriously impeded due to financial problems. Construction approximately 73.3% complete.
E1	E/W Power Line	Project is 100% complete.

King Fahad Air Base

Contract	Description	Status
C	Security Facilities, Fire Fighting Training Area, Helicopter SQDN Operations	Construction approximately 99.8% complete.
G	Security Facilities/Rifle/Pistol Range	Construction approximately 98.9% complete.

King Khalid Air Base

Contract	Description	Status
C	Security Facilities, Fire Fighting Tng Area, Rifle/Pistol Range	PH VII projects approximately 96.9% complete.
G	Perimeter Fence/Patrol Road, Security Facilities/Sewage Treatment Plant.	Perimeter fence and road approximately 99% complete. Overall project completion approximately 99.3%.

King Faisal Air Base

Contract	Description	Status
C	Security Facilities, Landscaping	Construction is 100% complete.

PEACE HAWK VIII (Update) (U)

(U) The RSAF Readiness Plan (RRP) scheduled two functions to be certified during the period January - June 1984; however, there was one certification performed and one function dropped during this period. Total functions certified to date is 351; this completes certification requirements. The RSAF requested a twelve-month extension to the current PEACE HAWK VIII LOA. This will extend the case through 15 Feb 86.[18]

PEACE HAWK IX (Update) (U)

(U) LOA was accepted by the SAG 13 Nov 83. Original LOA required aircraft delivery to be accomplished by using C-5/C-141 aircraft transport. Amendment to case authorizes use of high flight, using Northrop pilots on sole source contract. Aircraft were scheduled to be delivered in mid 1986. Early delivery will start January 85. Photo processing and Interpretation Facility (PPIF) Equipment will be delivered using USAF Air Transportation (C-5 aircraft) and RSAF C-130. Aircraft pre-activation and PPIF site surveys were conducted 25 Nov - 5 Dec 84. Results were briefed during 9-12 Dec 84 Executive Review.[19]

PEACE SUN I (RSAF F-15 Aircraft Program) (Update) (U)

(U) From 1 Jul 84 through 31 Dec 84, the RSAF possessed sixty (60) F-15 aircraft. Twenty-four (24) were at King Abdulaziz Air Base, twenty (20) at King Fahad Air Base and sixteen (16) were at King Khalid Air Base.[20]

(U) The final shipment of AIM-7F missile equipment left the United States in Oct 84 and was received in October at Jeddah. The last of the 909 missiles were shipped in August 1984.[21]

(U) Twelve (12) shipsets of Conformal Fuel Tanks (CFT) have been delivered In-Kingdom for use on RSAF F-15s. Contractor personnel deployed concurrently with the initial CFTs to assist in the initial breakout, installation and training of In-Kingdom contractor and RSAF personnel. Tactical Air Command provided tanks and information upon which the RSAF can develop a concept of operations for the CFTs. Deliveries of RSAF -3 Conformal Fuel Tanks will be delivered in January 1985 and continue through December 1986. When the -3 tanks arrive in Saudi Arabia, the -2 tanks previously delivered from TAC assets will be returned to TAC.[22]

(U) The F-15 Multi-staged Improvement Program (MSIP) is an ongoing program within the USAF F-15 fleet. The RSAF are falling further behind in the upgrading of their fleet by not requesting those features which have been briefed in the past. The MSIP features which have been presented to the RSAF are considered releasable; however, a releasability package will have to be staffed once the RSAF make their MSIP request. The following MSIP items have been briefed to the RSAF for release:

Programmable Armament Control System (PACS)
Data Transfer Module

Video Tape Recording System (VTRS)

Modified Throttles

Improved Central Computer (ICC)

HF Radio Installation

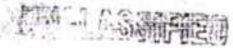
Increased Environmental Control System Avionics Cooling.

(U) The above-listed modifications are the same as USAF MSIP configuration minus those capabilities deemed not releasable. The longer the RSAF takes in requesting MSIP the longer and harder it will be to support some of the systems which are to be replaced. Supportability becomes an important factor as time continues. The RSAF should request the above MSIP items or parts thereof, that they deem essential.[23]

(U) Change Notice 25 transfers $431,000 to subcase SPV from subcase SPW for the additional SPP position at Lackland AFB, TX. It also transfers $3.5 million from subcase SPL plus $7.6 million from subcase SGC to subcase SPL in order to support $11.8 million major simulator modifications.[24]

(U) Change Notice 26 transferred $6.247 million from subcase SPW to subcase SPV in support of SPP Incorporated contract from 1 Oct 84 to 30 Sep 87 as directed by RSAF.[25]

(U) PEACE SUN Status Review No. 14 was held 27-29 Nov 84 at McDonnell Douglas Services Incorporated (MDSI), St. Louis, Missouri. Open Action Items, case financial status and ongoing projects were reviewed for current status. Minutes were published and distributed by MDSI.[26]



PEACE SUN II (Update) (U)

(U) The PEACE SUN II program, case SR-D-YBM, was accepted by the SMG on 10 Feb 80 and was implemented to AFLC on 25 Feb 80. The program involves a major effort to provide facilities for activation of F-15 operations at King Abdulaziz (KAAB), King Fahad (KFAB) and King Khalid (KKAB) Air Bases. Construction involves modification of existing facilities plus erection of new buildings at each base. The status of contracts awarded under the PEACE SUN II program at the end of December 1984 was as follows:[27]

King Abdulaziz Air Base

Contract	Description	Status
A-1	Site Preparation	Completed 14 Jun 80
A-1A	Missile Buildup Road	Completed 11 Jan 81
B	Priority 1 Facilities	Completed 29 Sep 84
B-2	Administrative Building	Completed 2 Oct 82.
C	Priority 2/3 Facilities	Contractor Terminated on 6 Jul 83 for Default. Reprocurement contract awarded on 1 Nov 83. 84.9% complete.
D	Engine Test Stand	Contract was awarded on 26 Jul 82. Only 72% complete due to facility redesign changes.
G	Mission Enhancement Facilities	Contract awarded 25 May 82. Only 70.4% complete. Contractor behind schedule.
P	Interim Power	Completed 15 Sep 82.
T	Telephones	Completed 23 Apr 84.

King Fahad Air Base

A-2	Staff Housing	Completed 15 Apr 81.
B	Priority 1 Facilities	Completed 15 Jan 83.
C	Priority 2/3 Facilities	All work substantially complete.
D	Engine Test Stand	Contract was awarded on 26 Jul 82. Only 68% complete due to facility redesign changes.
G	Mission Enhancement	Contract awarded 1 Mar 82. 98.9% of construction is in place.
T	Telephones	Completed 24 Dec 83.

King Khalid Air Base

A-1	Site Preparation	Terminated at 97% complete on 22 Jul 81. Finished by "B" contractor.
A-2	Staff Housing	Completed 11 Jun 81.
B	Priority 1 Facilities	Essentially complete.
C	Priority 2/3 Facilities	Completed 1 Feb 84.
D	Engine Test Stand	Contract was awarded on 26 Jul 82. Only 69% complete due to facility redesign changes.
G	Mission Enhancement Facilities	Contract awarded 20 Mar 82. 99.3% complete.
T	Telephones	Completed 30 Apr 84.

Summary

(U) At the end of June 84, the KAAB "B" contractor had completed all of the work on the original PEACE SUN II facilities. The USMTM/MAC hangar contract was awarded on 20 Nov 82 as a supplemental agreement to this package. This

(U) action extends KAAB "B" package which was completed in July 84.

(U) The "C" package contractor at KAAB was terminated for default at 41% of completion. A reprocurement contract was awarded on 1 Nov 83. Contract completion date is 31 Mar 85. The "C" contract package at KFBAB was delayed by "B" contract work and is currently 99.8% complete. At KRAB cash flow has been a problem, construction is 96.9% complete.

(U) The "D" contract packages were delayed by facility redesign changes and are approximately 70% complete. Projected completion date is 10 Sep 85.

PEACE SUN III (Update) (U)

(U) Headquarters RSAF approved the F-15 RSAF Readiness Plan (RRP) for implementation on 5 Jul 83. Copies were forwarded to WR-ALC for inclusion in the contract. The F-15 RRP was placed on contract on 25 Jul 83. Forty-nine percent of the function scheduled for Certification have been completed.[20]

PEACE SUN Contractor Technical Services (CTS) (U)

(U) PEACE SUN Contractor Technical Services (CTS) provides contractor maintenance, logistics support and training of RSAF personnel in Saudi Arabia. These services are in support of the F-15 Weapons System with a period of performance from 1 Jul 84 to 30 Jun 87. The PEACE SUN CTS program, case SR-D-TGC, was accepted by the SAG on 19 Jun 84

[illegible] and was implemented to Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) on 28 Jun 84. WR ALC/MMPF is responsible for program management. A program manager and appropriate AFLC personnel are assigned to the AFLC Logistics Support Group/Saudi Arabia (LSG) to perform In-Kingdom program management, contract administration services and administrative contracting officer functions. McConnell Douglas Services, Inc. (MDS) is on letter contract [illegible] program integrator with the USAF acting as agent for [illegible] SAG and RSAF. Change Notice No. 1 to PEACE SUN CTS LOA was implemented on 6 Jul 84.[29]

PEACE SENTINEL (Update) (U)

(U) USAF PEACE SENTINEL activities for the last half of 1984 were concentrated of aircraft configuration, training, Interim Operating Base (IOB) construction[30] and Contractor Maintenance Support (CMS) issues. RSAF/USAF meetings over the time period included a TADIL "C" meeting, 1-7 Oct 84; SRPP Working Group Meeting #5, 9-12 Oct 84; Definitization Conference #5, 9-12 Oct 84; a PEACE SENTINEL III CPD/SOW review, 15-16 Oct 84; and IOB design reviews 30 Oct - 2 Nov 84 and 17-21 Dec 84.[31] A program management review originally planned for November 1984 was postponed to mid-January 1985.[32]

PEACE SENTINEL I (U)

(U) USAF/RSAF efforts over the last half of 1984 produced a number of RSAF decisions critical to the PEACE SENTINEL I program. The RSAF approved the in-line

(U) installation of color monitors in mid-September 1984,[33] agreed to a minor software modification to the existing inertial navigation system in lieu of a ring laser gyro retrofit,[34] approved $370,000 as design funds for the software facility to be built at Tinker AFB, OK.,[35] and authorized the installation of IRCM Group "A" pending 1985 selection of a Group "B" IRCM vendor.[36] A formal decision on the Autopilot system was not received, however, informal information received from the RSAF indicated that the autopilot system would not be upgraded. The USAF briefed the RSAF on TADIL "C" in early October 1984, however, the RSAF could not commit to TADIL "C" as presented by the USAF and requested the USAF investigate the availability of a spin-off [illegible] to satisfy RSAF requirements.[37]

(U) Seven additional students entered training in the last six months of 1984 bringing the total number in training to 14 (two in maintenance classes and 12 in air/mission crew training).[38] The USAF received a late request from the RSAF and at the end of the year was working to schedule prerequisite training for crews 3-18.[39]

(U) Definitization Conference No. 5 was held 9-12 Oct 84.[40] At the end of 1984, the definitization process had resulted in the input of 26,736 requisitions into the AFLC system of which 15,193 had been shipped. Shipments were being forwarded to Saudi Arabia following completion of a warehouse accepted by the RSAF on 11 Aug 84.[41]

PEACE SENTINEL II (U)

(U) Actions on the PEACE SENTINEL II program which will provide maintenance trainers for the RSAF remained at a virtual standstill during the last half of 1984 except for a July 84 RSAF decision to cancel the power plant trainer. The USAF had previously recommended deletion of the trainer.[42]

PEACE SENTINEL III (U)

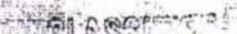
(U) USAF/RSAF efforts on PEACE SENTINEL III during the last half of 1984 were concentrated on developing a CPD/SOW to form the basis for a new LOA. The CPD/SOW was finally approved by the RSAF in mid-October 1984.[43] Changes by the RSAF are continuing, nevertheless, the USAF plans to provide the RSAF with an LOA in January 1985.[44]

PEACE SENTINEL TAFT (U)

(U) An RSAF request for an E-3A/KE-3A Technical Assistance Field team was received by the USAF in mid-November 1984.[45] This culminated extensive USAF efforts over the past year to get a request from the RSAF in view of the long lead planning required to optimize the program and avoid any significant adverse impact on the USAF.[46] USAF action was underway to prepare an LOA at the end of 1984.[47]

PEACE QUERY (Update) (U)

(U) The Saudi Arabian Government requested development of an FMS case for IFF/SIF hardware and equipment to be installed in-country. The RSAF was designated lead service



(U) for selection and procurement of the system.

(U) An LOA (SR-D-DEA) was presented to the RSAF in May 1983. Signing of the LOA was delayed until after completion of in-country survey which was conducted in January - February 1984.

(U) New Price and Availability (P&A) data was requested in March 1984 and submitted by AFSC/SDT on 11 Sep 84.[48]

(U) On 31 Jul 84, the original PEACE QUERY LOA (SR-D-DFB) expired. The LOA could not be extended as financial data and survey requirements were not current.[49]

(U) A new PEACE QUERY LOA (SR-D-DFB) has now been developed for presentation to RSAF in early 1985.

Munitions (Update) (U)

(U) A USAF meeting was held 6-7 Sep 84 at Hill AFB, Utah,[50] in preparation for a joint USAF/RSAF meeting 10-11 Sep 84 at Hughes Aircraft Company, Tucson, Arizona, to discuss RSAF AGM-65 missile container problems and repair of water-damaged AGM-65 missiles. A joint USAF/RSAF meeting was held 17-19 Sep 84 in the Washington, DC area to discuss problems in tracking RSAF munition shipments.[51] A USAF meeting was held 21-23 Oct 84 at Hill AFB, Utah, to review and discuss issues and problems regarding the RSAF munitions program and to prepare for the joint RSAF/USAF Semi-Annual Munitions Review held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 1-9 Nov 84.[52] A USAF meeting was held 10-13 Dec 84 at Wright-Patterson



(U) AFB, Ohio to review AGM-65 missile container test progress, financial status of munition cases approaching case closure and the processing of RSAF munitions Reports of Discrepancy.

Munitions Requirements (Update) (U)

(U) Munitions requirements for which an LOA, AF Form 1513, was required is as follows: FMS Case SR-D-AHP, Demolition Explosives.[53]

(U) Requirements for which an Amendment, AF Form 1513-1 was required is as follows: FMS Case SR-D-AGM, inert 303 Fuzes, MK-8, MOD 4 Warheads and SR-116 Rocket Motors,[54] and SR-D-AHA 2.75 Rocket Warheads.[55]

Training (Update) (U)

(U) As reported in previous Semi-Annual History (1 Jan 84 - 30 Jun 84), a DD Form 1513-1, Amendment No. 1 to FMS case TSK, was tendered to the Saudi Arabian Government (SAG) to incorporate $12,763,883 in excess funds from older training cases under case TSK. The DD Form 1513.1, Amendment No. 1 to case TSK was cancelled without acceptance on 1 Aug 84, under General Condition D3.[56]

(U) As reported in previous Semi-Annual History (1 Jan 84 - 30 Jun 84), the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) requested four (4) Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) to provide CONUS training and medical services for RSAF students for FY85. The four (4) training LOAs: TPA, TPB, TPC and TPD, were tendered to the SAG with an expiration date of 1 Sep 84. The SAG accepted/signed LOA TPA on 11 Aug 84; TPB

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(U) and TFC on 17 Aug 84;[57] and TFD on 17 Oct 84.[58]

(U) As reported in previous Semi-Annual History (1 Jan 84 - 30 Jun 84), the USAF requested an LOA for a six (6) man USAF Helicopter Search/Rescue TAFT. The FMS case designator assigned this new Helicopter TAFT LOA is SR-D-YFU. The new TAFT LOA was tendered to the SAG on 24 Aug 84 with an expiration date of 1 Jan 85. The total estimated cost of LOA YFU is $1,363,265.[59]

(U) The RSAF officially requested that the F-5 IP TAFT coverage, currently being provided under FMS cases SR-D-TCU and SR-D-TDR, be extended for an additional two (2) years.[60] In response to the RSAF request, HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS prepared a new F-5 IP TAFT LOA that consolidates all 13 USAF F-5 IP TAFT positions, currently allocated to FMS cases TCU and TDR. The FMS case designator assigned to the new TAFT LOA is SR-D-YFY. This new F-5 IP TAFT LOA was tendered to the SAC on 12 Oct 84, with an expiration date of 30 Nov 84.[61] The original LOA expiration date was extended to 30 Dec 84 at RSAF request.[62] The estimated total case value of the LOA is $2,688,403.

(U) The RSAF requested a two (2) year extension of the F-15 IP TAFT, currently under FMS case SR-D-TDY.[63] HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS took action to prepare a new F-15 IP TAFT LOA to satisfy the RSAF request. The FMS case designator assigned to the new F-15 IP TAFT LOA is SR-D-YGM. The personnel manning required to provide an additional two (2) year extension of the F-15 IP TAFT will continue to consist

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(U) of eight (8) USAF F-15 IPs and three (3) Administrative Specialists.[64] LOA YGM was tendered to the SAG on 12 Oct 84, with an expiration date of 30 Nov 84.[65] The LOA expiration date was extended to 30 Dec 84 at RSAF request.[66] The estimated total case value of the LOA is $2,406,451.

(U) The RSAF requested the extension of the C-130 TAC OPs TAFT, currently being provided for under FMS case SR-D-NFA, for an additional two (2) years.[67] HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS prepared the new C-130 TAC OPs TAFT LOA in accordance with the RSAF request. The FMS case designator assigned to this new C-130 TAC OPs TAFT LOA is SR-D-YGP. The extended TAFT coverage under this new LOA will continue to consist of one (1) C-130 Instructor Pilot, one (1) C-130 Navigator and one (1) C-130 Loadmaster.[68] The new C-130 TAC OPs TAFT LOA was tendered to the SAG on 22 Oct 84, with an expiration date of 25 Jan 85. The total estimated cost of LOA YGP is $711,586.[69]

(U) The RSAF formally requested the extension of the Supply Advisor TAFT, currently being provided for under FMS SR-D-YFM, for an additional two (2) years.[70] HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS has initiated action to prepare the new Supply Advisor TAFT LOA in accordance with RSAF request. The FMS case designator assigned to the new Supply Advisor TAFT LOA is SR-D-YGR. The LOA is projected to be tendered to the SAG o/a 28 Jan 84.[71]

(U) The RSAF has requested an LOA for a 16-person USAF E-3A Flight /Mission Crew TAFT, which will serve a two (2)

(U) year accompanied tour from arrival date in Saudi Arabia.[72] The personnel assignment schedule will provide TAFT coverage, in Saudi Arabia, from May 86 thru May 88. HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS has taken action to prepare the E-3A Flight/Mission Crew LOA as requested by the RSAF. The FMS case designator assigned to the new E-3A TAFT LOA is SR-[illegible]MA.[73]

(U) A DD Form 1513-2 was issued on 13 Jul 84 for FMS cases SR-D-TCU, SR-D-TDR and SR-D-TDY that increased the total estimated case value to reflect a revised estimate of final cost due to extension of TAFT services. The individual case adjustments are as follows:

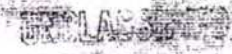
(1) (U) The Articles/Services amount in case TCU was increased by $1,581,164 for a revised Articles/Services value $9,512,677. The revised estimated total value of the case is now $9,798,038.

(2) (U) The Articles/Services amount in case TDR was increased by $1,045,827 for a revised Articles/Services value of $3,563,359. The revised estimated total value of the case is now $3,670,260.

(3) (U) The Articles/Services amount in case TDY was increased by $2,241,552 for a revised Articles/Services value of $11,105,[illegible]98. The revised estimated total value of the case is now $11,438,526.[74]

(U) Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) established the following Environmental and Morale Leave (EML) policy for Security Assistance Personnel, Quote:

(U) "Funding of EML travel through FMS cases will be limited to Security Assistance Military personnel at levels currently authorized by law (one trip per two-year tour and two trips for three-year tour). FMS-funded EML may be supplemented by an assistance-in-kind (AIK) EML program that brings the military program up to one EML trip per year and provides civilian personnel with an equivalent program.", unquote. Further, DSAA has directed that new LOAs may only include funds for EML travel of military personnel up to the level authorized by law. FMS case funding of EML travel for civilian personnel must be discontinued as of 31 Dec 84. In addition, FMS case funding of military EML travel, which exceeds authorized levels must also be discontinued on 31 Dec 84.[75]



FOOTNOTES (U)

1. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A005 (U), Subject: RSAF LOA Status/Amendments/Financial Analysis, dated 20 Dec 84.

2. SM-ALC/PM2HA message (U) 061808z Jul 84, Subject: PEACE PULSE Extension of RME Services.

3. AFLC ILC/SR message (U) 061220Z Jul 84, Subject: Implementing Project Directive for PEACE PULSE Video Disc Aid and [illegible] Test Set.

4. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 251415Z Jul 84, Subject: PEACE PULSE Action Items.

5. USAFS/C³ message (U) 151305Z Aug 84, Subject: PEACE PULSE Tactical OPS Survey.

6. ESD/PA message (U) 232120Z Oct 84, Subject: Royal Saudi Air Force PEACE PULSE Tactical OPS Survey.

7. Minutes, PEACE PULSE PMR No. 7, 16-18 October 1984.

8. Minutes, PEACE PULSE Technical Interchange Meeting, 28 November 1984.

9. USAFS/C³ message 281310 Aug 84, Subject: PEACE QUIET AOCC Installation.

10. Minutes, PEACE QUIET Review, 1-3 Dec 84.

11. HQ USAF/PRIS message, 291454Z Jun 84, Subject: USAF Manuals on Radar Site Surveys.

12. USAFS/C³ message, 241330Z Sep 84, Subject: PEACE SHIELD Radar Site Activation Sequence.

13. USAFS/C³ message, 170445Z Oct 84, Subject: RADIC for RSAF.

14. HQ USAF/AFSAC-PRIS message 231955Z Oct 84, Subject: RADIC for the RSAF.

15. USAFS/C³ message, 191310Z Sep 84, Subject: Central Training Facility for PEACE SHIELD.

16. USAFS/C³ message, 240900Z Oct 84, Subject: Frequency Management System for RSAF.

17. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A009 (U), Subject: PEACE HAWK program Status 20 Dec 84.

18. Ibid.

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FOOTNOTES (continued) (U)

19. Minutes, PEACE HAWK IX RSAF/USAF Review, 21-23 Jul 84 and PEACE HAWK IX Executive Review 9-17 Dec 84.

20. McDonnell Douglas Services, Inc. RSAF Monthly Maintenance Report, CDRL A000 for December 1984.

21. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A010, (U) Subject: PEACE SUN Program Status, dated 5 November 1984.

22. Minutes of PEACE SUN Status Review No. 14, 27-29 November 1984.

23. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 051600Z JUL 84, Subject: Multi Staged Improvement Program (MSIP).

24. HQ USAF PRIS message (U) 031330Z JUL 84, Subject: PEACE SUN I Case Directive.

25. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 211725Z SEPT 84, Subject: PEACE SUN Case Directive.

26. Minutes of PEACE SUN Status Review No. 14, 27-29 November 1984.

27. PEACE SUN II, PEACE HAWK VII Executive Briefing, Dispatched by AFLC/DEEI 5 DEC 84.

28. AFLC LSG/CC message (U) 101100Z DEC 84.

29. SPF Inc. CDRL, Sequence No. A010, (U) Subject: PEACE SUN Program Status dated 5 Dec 84.

30. SPFI CDRL Sequence No. A004, (U) Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Program Status, 10 DEC 84.

31. AFLC-LSG/CC message (U) 131000Z NOV 84, Subject: LSC Monthly Activity Report.

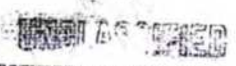
32. USAFS/C³ message (U) 271305Z OCT 84, Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Security Assistance Management Review.

33. USAFS/C³ message (U) 151310Z SEP 84, Subject: Color Monitors for RSAF E-3AS.

34. USAFS/C³ message (U) 291310Z AUG 84, Subject: Action Item MAY4AI.

35. USAFS/C³ message (U) 281311Z OCT 84, Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Follow-on Software Support Facility.

36. Minutes, IRCM Side Meeting, 11-12 Aug 84.



FOOTNOTES (continued) (U)

37. USAFS/C³ message (U) 061013Z NOV 84, Subject: TADIL-C Requirements.

38. SPFI CDRL Sequence No. A004, (U) Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Program Status, 10 Dec 84.

39. USAFS/DTA message (U) 211030Z NOV 84, Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Training.

40. Minutes, Definitization Conference, 5-12 Oct 84.

41. USAFS/C³ message (U) 011040Z SEP 84, Subject: GSOMIA Review PEACE SENTINEL Security.

42. USAFS/C³ message (U) 151300Z JUL 84, Subject: Power Plant (Engine) Maintenance Trainer.

43. Minutes, PEACE SENTINEL III CPD/SOW Review, 10 Oct 84.

44. SPFI CDRL Sequence No. A004, (U) Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Program Status, 10 Dec 84.

45. CHUSAFSEC/USMTMSA Riyadh SA//C³/ 181031Z NOV 84, PEACE SENTINEL Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT).

46. TACSAG/PRC 111719Z SEP 84, PEACE SENTINEL Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT).

47. USAF/AFCSP-PRIS 272020Z NOV 84, Request for LOA, PEACE SENTINEL E-3A Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT).

48. HQ AFSC/SDT Letter, PEACE QUERY Price and Availability (Case SR-D-DEA), 11 Sep 84.

49. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 011916Z AUG 84, Subject: PEACE QUERY Program.

50. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 151830Z AUG 84, Subject: RSAF Munitions Visit.

51. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 221905Z AUG 84, Subject: Plant Clearance for 10-11 SEP 84 Visit.

52. USAFS/LGW message (U) 091133Z OCT 84, Subject: Semi-Annual RSAF/USAF Munitions Review.

53. AMEMBASSY JIDDA message (U) 251120Z AUG 84, Subject: Request for LOA, Demolition Explosives.

UNCLASSIFIED



FOOTNOTES (continued) (U)

54. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 311925Z JUL 84, Subject: Request for Additional Items Under Case SR-D-AGM.

55. USAFS/LGW message (U) 061342Z OCT 84, Subject: RSAF Munitions Requirements.

56. HQ USAF/PRIS letter, (U) Subject: Notice of Offer to Amend, dated 1 Aug 84.

57. CHUSAFSEC/DAF message (U) 210830Z AUG 84, Subject: FMS Case SR-D-TFA, SR-D-TFB and SR-D-TFC.

58. CHUSAFSEC/DAF message (U) 240445Z OCT 84, Subject: FMS Case SR-D-TFB.

59. DD Form 1513, SR-D-YFU (U), dated 16 Aug 84.

60. CHUSAFSEC/CC message (U) 011356Z JUL 84, Subject: F-5/F-15 TAFT Cases.

61. DD Form 1513, SR-D-YFY (U), dated 3 Oct 84.

62. HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS message (U) 272010Z NOV 84, Subject: Extension of FMS Case SR-D-YFY.

63. CHUSAFSEC/CC message (U) 011356Z JUL 84, Subject: F-5/F-15 TAFT Cases.

64. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 091813Z AUG 84, Subject: Extension of F-15 Instructor Pilot (IP) TAFT for Saudi Arabia.

65. DD Form 1513, SR-D-YGM (U), dated 3 Oct 84.

66. HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS message (U) 272015Z NOV 84, Subject: Extension of FMS Case SR-D-YGM.

67. CHUSAFSEC/CC message (U) 011356Z JUL 84, Subject: F-5/F-15 TAFT Cases.

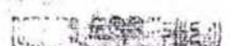
68. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 091815Z AUG 84, Subject: Extension of C-130 TAC OPs TAFT for Saudi Arabia.

69. DD Form 1513, SR-D-YGP (U), dated 17 Oct 84.

70. CHUSAFSEC/CC message (U) 011356Z JUL 84, Subject: F-5/F-15 TAFT Cases.

71. HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS message (U) 211530Z NOV 84, Subject: Extension of USAF Supply Advisor TAFT for Saudi Arabia.

UNCLASSIFIED



FOOTNOTES (continued) (U)

72. CINCUSAFSEC/CC message (U) 181031Z NOV 84, Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT).

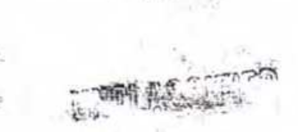
73. HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS message (U) 281330Z DEC 84, Subject: PEACE SENTINEL E-3A TAFT for Saudi Arabia.

74. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A006, (U) Subject: Executive Summary, 15 Jul 84.

75. HQ USAF/AFCIP-PRIS message (U) 281905Z OCT 84, Subject: Environmental and Morale Leave (EML) Travel for Personnel Stationed in Saudi Arabia.

CHAPTER VII

EUROPE/NATO DIVISION



Europe/NATO Division

Introduction (U)

(U) The Europe/NATO Division had three personnel losses and one gain during this period, and is currently comprised of 11 professional staff and one clerical personnel.

Austria (U)

(U) Current Foreign Military Sales (FMS) with the Austrian Air Force amount to less than $3 million for 21 cases. Austria currently has no major Security Assistance (SA) programs with the United States Air Force (USAF); however, discussions have been conducted on a new air defense fighter aircraft in recent months. The Northrop F-5E is a front runner in the current competition.

Belgium (U)

(U) During this period the Belgians have continued to be active in Security Assistance. They have 78 active FMS cases with a value of $2.70 billion. The F-16 program 1/ continues to be the major Belgian SA involvement. Belgium continues as a major coproducer of the F-16 in partnership with Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway and the US. Negotiations have continued, during this period, concerning the follow-on support phase of the F-16 program. 2/ Of primary concern during these negotiations has been the

(U) transition from HQ AFSC management of the F-16 to HQ AFLC and the continuation of the Multinational Fighter Program (MNFP) partnership. Progress has been slow and negotiations difficult, but early CY 1985 acceptance of this program is mandatory for the continued success of the MNFP. Belgium has denied our request to grant a waiver to Turkey for the Belgian portion of non-recurring recoupment charges incurred within the Turkish F-16 sale. The US Government (USG) is attempting to persuade Belgium to change its mind.

(U) Belgium purchased small amounts of other items during this period such as a Supply Support Arrangement (SSA), munitions sales, and bomb rack leases. They have requested pricing information for the possible purchase of the bomb racks currently on lease.

(U) During the period of this report, a Blanket Order case was accepted in the amount of $125,000 to cover FY 85 training requirements. Ordered training consists of quotas for eight students in Flight Safety, USAM, Electronic Warfare and Undergraduate Navigator courses estimated at approximately $86,000. 3/

Canada (U)

(U) USAF FMS to the Government of Canada (GOC) consisted of approximately 140 cases valued at $377 million. HQ USAF

(U) managed cases included the sale of munitions support of communications-electronics systems and training. HQ AFLC managed cases continue in the area of logistics and supply support. The two Region Operations Control Centers purchased in 1979 became operational in Jun 83.

(U) During the period of this report, a $7,000,000 Blanket Order case was accepted to cover FY 85 training requirements. 4/ Training quotas have been ordered for approximately 140 students at an estimated value of $1,250,000 and includes DISAM, AFIT, Flight Safety, PMEL, Electronic Warfare, FWIC/F-5E, Aerospace Medicine, AC&SC, Air War College, Space Systems, Public Communication and USAF Test Pilot School courses. Separate letters of offer were accepted for one student in PMEL training and Canadian Forces participation in RED FLAG valued at $1,500 and $81,000, respectively. 5/

Denmark (U)

(U) Denmark has increased its SA involvement during this period, relative to the last report. They now have 77 active FMS cases at a value of $.961 billion. The major portion of their program continues to be the F-16 program. 6/ Denmark continues to be an F-16 coproduction partner with Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, and the US. In fact they will increase their F-16 procurement by $162 million when



(U) they accept their first follow-on buy for 12 aircraft. 7/ This acceptance is expected in January 1985. Denmark is also involved in intensive negotiations for F-16 follow-on support. 8/ Negotiations for this program have taken months and are mainly concerned with how to continue the coproduction partnership after [illegible] of the F-16 transitions to [illegible]. Early CY 1985 acceptance of the program is critical to noninterrupted support of Danish F-16s. Denmark has also denied the USG request for waiver of the Danish portion of Turkey's non-recurring recoupment charges. These charges are in connection with Turkey's F-16C/D purchase. The USG is trying to persuade Denmark to reverse its position.

(U) Denmark has purchased small quantities of munitions and continues to be involved with SSAs and bomb rack leases. The Danes are interested in purchasing the bomb racks that they are currently leasing. They are also becoming interested in Electronic Warfare (EW) Improvements.

(U) A $465,000 Blanket Order case was accepted to cover FY 85 training requirements. Training ordered against this case is estimated at $309,000 and includes quotas for approximately 37 students in EW, H-3 Pilot, C-130 Simulator, Undergraduate Navigator, Flight Safety, and DISAM courses.

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EURO/NATO JOINT JET PILOT TRAINING (ENJJPT) (U)

(U) The ENJJPT Program entered its third year of operation on 1 Oct 84. The Steering Committee (SC) meeting held in London during Sep 84 demonstrated the willingness of the Users to reach consensus for the success of the Program. Farewell was said to several SC National Representatives, including Wing Commander Maurice Foster, Royal Air Force, who had been involved with the Program since its inception. Colonel Chester Griffin represented the US. Major [illegible], USAF, replaced Lt Col Hellier, USAF, as secretary of the committee.

(U) The initiative to secure a satellite airfield for T-38 operations remains unsolved. The use of Grayson County Airport was tabled as the search for other alternatives continues. An HQ ATC Manpower Study for the 80FTW was accepted by the SC and will be used in future budgets.

(U) All User nations continue to be highly satisfied with the Program and the pilot product. Colonel Babos remains the Wing Commander of the 80FTW.

France (U)

(U) The French FMS program constitutes 32 open cases amounting to $302 million. Currently, there are major items of equipment sales for the C-135F modernization and

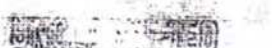


(U) the French portion of the Aircrew Electronic Warfare Tactics Facility (AEWTF).

(U) France has signed Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) 9/ for the purchase of an AN/MST-T1 Multiple Threat Emitter Simulator (MUTES) and the AN/MPQ-T3 AAA Antiaircraft Radar Simulator and the AN/MSQ-T13 SAM Simulator. These $34 million sales are part of the hardware procurement of the AEWTF. The French are also considering a scoring device for the MUTES. The total cost for the French portion of the AEWTF is estimated to be $52 million.

(U) The US/French MOU on joint research and development of a modernized C-135 tanker has been completed. 10/ This MOU covered the development phase while the production phase is being conducted using a series of annual FMS cases. Estimated cost to reengine the 11 French aircraft is $265 million. France has accepted three LOAs ($162 million) for the first seven production kits.

(U) France has requested planning and review data for up to three E-3A aircraft and support. Funding for three, amounts to approximately $800 million; this amount of funding has to date caused continuing high level debate in the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the E-3A production line is beginning to close down and costs to reopen the line will become prohibitive. The French have had a Letter of Intent (LOI) for long lead funding since Jun 84; LOI acceptance



(U) becomes more doubtful as the production line closes.

(U) FY 85 training programs include quotas for the Air War College and Staff Officer courses, as well as participation in a RED FLAG exercise.

<u>Germany (U)</u>

(U) Germany remains one of the major financial partners of the US th material and training with over 230 cases currently in force. The majority of the Air Force training cases remains oriented toward pilot training even though the F-104 and German Air Force (GAF) pilot training program have been terminated. Current German materiel sales consist primarily of the purchase of 850 Maverick missiles and annual supply support cases.

(U) The results of the 1983 German evaluation of the F-15, F-16, F-18 and F-20 are being used in the decision by the "Bundesamt fuer Wehrtechnik und Beschaffung" whether to build, form a consortium, buy abroad or build under license, for their new fighter aircraft.

(U) In addition to the F-4 dedicated program and GAF participation in ENJJPT 11/ the GAF training requirements for FY 85 include quotas in PME, PMEL, RF-4, Navigator, DISAM and various technical courses for approximately 200 students at estimated value of $13 million. 12/



Greece (U)

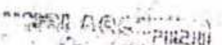
(U) The Government of Greece (GOG) announced the dual selection of the F-16 and Mirage 2000 as their new fighter aircraft. The Hellenic Air Force (HAF) will purchase, via a direct sale contract with General Dynamics, 34 F-16C's and six F-16D's with the following enhancements: increased capacity landing gear, IFF with identification spot light, two-way data link, and a drag chute capability. The announcement ended the competition between the Tornado, Mirage, F-18 and F-16 aircraft that began in Jun 82.

(U) The HAF has requested LOAs for F-4, F-5 and A-7 mobile training teams. 13/

(U) The level of FMS case activity was unchanged from the last period.

Italy (U)

(U) FMS activity for the Government of Italy consists of 36 open cases amounting to approximately $30 million. There are still no items of major equipment sales. The majority of cases continue to be for support equipment, publications, spare parts, and training. Italy is seeking to head a European consortium to coproduce the AGM-65D IIR Maverick for NATO needs and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed outlining proposed arrangements. An LOA for Technical Data on the AGM-65D is being staffed at the present time.



(U) A Blanket Order case was accepted at dollar level of $2,000,000 to cover FY 85/86 training requirements. Training ordered against this case includes quotas for approximately 60 students in EW, Undergraduate Navigator, Air Intelligence, USAF Test Pilot School, and Air War College courses estimated at $1,983,200. 14/

NATO (U)

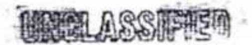
(U) Current FMS with the NATO agencies amount to $230 million for 76 cases.

(U) The NATO Worldwide Military Command and Control System hardware deliveries continue on schedule. Software updates have been included in the FMS case as well.

(U) The NATO IIID satellite was launched on 18 Nov 84.

(U) The requirements for a SACEUR Secure Voice Conferencing System were changed to reflect a SHAPE desire to do some installation work themselves. SHAPE will now purchase some equipment from USAF and some from US Army.

(U) NATO E-3A FMS follow-on support continues to increase as the acquisition phase draws to a close. NAMSA has been designated the focal point agency for NATO E-3A FMS.



The Netherlands (U)

(U) The Netherlands has been very active in SA. At the end of this period the Dutch had increased their active FMS cases to a total of 114 with a value of $3.6 billion. The F-16 MNFP continues to be their largest involvement. As a member of this coproduction partnership with Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and the US, the Dutch have signed agreements to purchase a total of 213 F-16 aircraft (deliveries into the 1990s). 15/ They are now deeply involved in the painstaking negotiations to set-up the follow-on support program for these airplanes. 16/ The difficult part of these negotiations has been how to continue the partnership arrangements of the acquisition phase of the program into the follow-on support phase. Acceptance of the program must occur in early FY 85 to prevent a breakdown in support. The Netherlands originally denied the waiver for non-recurring charges involved with the Turkish F-16 sale. However, at the USGs insistence, the Dutch have changed their minds, and are now willing to do so if the other partners agree.

(U) The Netherlands is involved with numerous other FMS programs on a smaller scale such as SSAs, munitions, and bomb rack leases. The Dutch have also requested to increase their ALQ-131 ECM pod program. 17/ They have asked for an additional 15 pods which would bring their total buy to 75. Other improvements to their EW program are also being considered.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed Air Force Declassification Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 16, 2018*

(U) A Blanket Order case was accepted in the amount of $40,000 to cover FY 85 requirements for USAF conducted CONUS training. 19/ Training ordered against this case is estimated at $23,460 and includes quotas for 15 students in Aerospace Medicine, DISAM, and Flight Safety courses. Separate cases were accepted for Flight Test Engineer training, USAFE conducted courses and DISAM quotas for RNLAF, estimated at $129,000, $5,800 and $4,000, respectively. 19/

<u>Norway (U)</u>

(U) Norway has increased its SA involvement to 99 cases with a value of $1.41 billion. The F-16 program continues to be Norway's major program. 20/ However, Norway declined to accept their first follow-on buy (FOB) for 12 aircraft. 21/ Negotiations continued on this FOB for over a year before the decision was made. Norway is still a member of the original F-16 MSFP coproduction partnership with Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, and the US. As such they have been an integral part of negotiations to work out a follow-on support plan. 22/ Discussions have been difficult and painstaking with the main concerns being how to continue the partnership relationship into the follow-on support phase. LOAs have been submitted to the Norwegians for signature. It is critical that they be accepted in early FY 1985 to prevent lapses in support during the F-16 management transition from HQ AFSC to HQ AFLC. Norway has agreed to grant

(U) Turkey a waiver of Norway's portion of the non-recurring recoupment charges due because of the Turkish F-16 purchase. This agreement is valid as long as the other MNFP partners do the same.

(U) Norway also continues to be involved in many smaller programs such as [illegible], munition safety and bomb rack leases. They are also becoming interested in improvements to their EW program.

(U) During this period Norway was denied a request to purchase AUTOVON service for their Embassy in Washington, DC.

(U) A Blanket Order case was accepted at dollar level of $950,000 to cover FY 85 requirements for USAF conducted CONUS courses. Quotes ordered against this case are estimated at $645,000 and include DISAM, EW, Flight Safety, Air War College, AFIT short course, etc. Separate cases cover USAFE conducted courses and RNON requirements for USAF training. 23/

Portugal (U)

(U) Following initial agreement, the Portuguese Air Force (PAF) has rejected a Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreement (CLSSA). The PAF interest in their force modernization program continues. All Portuguese requests for Planning and Review (P&R) data in this project have been



(U) answered. The PAF is showing increased interest in obtaining either the ALQ-171 or ALQ-131 Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) pod for use on their A-7P aircraft.

With the continuing support of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, the PAF is attempting to assemble a squadron of F-5A/B aircraft. Initially four F-5A (PAF) aircraft have been offered from Norway. The search for additional aircraft continues.

(U) A program review is being planned for March 1985.

(U) The offer for 20 T-33 aircraft proposed for modification in the Sky Fox project was extended until Jul 85. 24/

Spain (U)

(U) USAF managed SA efforts with the Government of Spain (GOS) continue at a modest level. The majority of this support is provided through WRLC ILC for logistics support of FMS-acquired systems. The force modernization program by the GOS and Spanish Air Force involves major systems supported by the US Navy.

Sweden (U)

(U) USAF FMS with the Government of Sweden consist of 32 cases valued at $25 million. The majority of these cases are for testing and engineering support for the new multirole aircraft under development to replace the Viggen.



(U) FMS cases were accepted to cover Sweden's requirement for quotas in ACSC and DISAM courses estimated at total of $15,000. 25/

Switzerland (U)

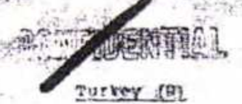
(U) Current FMS with the Swiss Air Force amount to about [illegible] million for 42 cases. The major FMS program for the Swiss is the purchase and support of F-5E/F aircraft. The last aircraft (of 110 purchased) was delivered to Switzerland in Feb 84.

(U) In Oct 82, the Swiss purchased 381 AGM-65B Mavericks and support equipment from the USAF. The missiles were delivered in Feb-Mar 84.

(C) The Swiss completed initial development work with Northrop on the Conformal Countermeasures Pod for its F-5 aircraft in Jan 84. Follow-on development and production will be accomplished under a direct commercial contract with Northrop. The Swiss requirement is for about 40 pods initially - maximum 80.

(C) FY 85 FMS training for Switzerland includes instruction at Air Command and Staff College and in Security Assistance Management. 26/





Turkey (U)

(U) The Turkish Air Force (TAF) FMS program has increased to 123 cases with an estimated value of $3.18 billion. The TAF participates in the F-4, F-104, and F-5 Technical Improvement Programs, and the Cooperative Logistics SSA.

Turkey received $715 million in SA for FY 84. FY 85 funding is $700 million: $230 million in MAP and $470 million in credits.

The PEACE ONYX program for 160 F-16C/D aircraft will include coproduction of 152 aircraft: engines assembly: some parts manufacture: and coproduction of some radar and inertial navigation system components.

(U) The Turks have decided to accept the GE F110 engine for their F-16 program. 27/ The engines will be assembled by a joint venture company established in Turkey. In addition, the Turks signed an LOA Amendment for coproduction for the APG-68 radar. 28/

(U) Delivery to Turkey of the 15 F-4E aircraft purchased under the PEACE DIAMOND IV program has been completed. The TAF has requested an LOA for continuation of REMO II.

United Kingdom (U)

(U) The United Kingdom (UK) FMS program consists of 125 cases valued at $495 million. The UK still participates in





(U) the T-56 Engine Component Improvement Program, the Worldwide Engineering Logistics System, and Cooperative Logistics SSA.

(C) The UK has accepted an LOA for launch and support services for two SKYNET IV satellites and has requested Price and Availability (P&A) for launch support of a third satellite. 29/ Additional LOAs for exercise airlift, ECM tests at Eglin AFB, and repair of Communications Security equipment were signed during the period. Price and Availability (P&A) data for the prospective purchase of twenty QF-100 drone aircraft is being staffed at the present time.

(C) The UK has three cases 30/ valued at $14.1 million in support of PEACE RAPID. Two cases were reduced to reflect a better estimated value of items sold under PEACE RAPID. A third case was written to cover continuing support. Efforts to reconcile items retroactively sold and leased are still underway.

(U) FY 85 FMS training includes quotas for the Air War College, Combined Strategic Intelligence, radar maintenance, and Security Assistance Management Courses. 31/ In addition, the Royal Air Force has arranged to participate in the RED FLAG 85-2 and GREEN FLAG 85-3 exercises. 32/



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Yugoslavia (U)

(C) Current FMS with the Yugoslavian Air Force amounts to less than $45.6 million for 16 cases. FMS activity with the Government of Yugoslavia is at a low level; releasability of state-of-the-art military equipment is the main problem. Yugoslavia is interested in air-to-air missiles, EW hardware, and western components for a new Yugoslavian fighter in the 1990 time frame. Yugoslavia is pursuing a commercial purchase of the PW 1120 Y engine with some coproduction.

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FOOTNOTES

1. BE-D-STA, 5 May 1977; BE-D-SVI, 22 February 1983
2. BE-D-QAA, pending
3. BE-D-TER, 27 July 1984
4. CN-D-TDY, 5 June 1984
5. CN-D-TDZ, 30 November 1984; CN-D-ZKL, 10 October 1984
6. DE-D-STA, 3 May 1977
7. DE-D-SVI, pending
8. DE-D-QAA, pending
9. FR-D-DAA, 27 November 1981; FR-D-DBA, 7 July 1983; FR-D-DPB, 24 September 1985
10. FR-D-YAD, 4 October 1982
11. GY-D-TPA, 13 August 1984; GY-D-TPF, 13 August 1984
12. GY-D- TPC, TPD, TPE, TPG, of 29 May, 7 June, 8 June and 29 May 1984 respectively
13. GR-D-TDM, TPP, and TDR, pending
14. IT-D-TDS, 30 July 1984
15. NE-D-STA, 2 May 1977; NE-D-SVI, 16 January 1984
16. NE-D-QAA, pending
17. NE-D-YBO, pending
18. NE-D-TDY, 23 July 1984
19. NE-D-TEA, TEE, TEG of 11 July, 17 September and 17 October 1984, respectively
20. NO-D-STA, 2 May 1977
21. NO-D-SVI, cancelled
22. NO-D-QAA, pending

23. NO-D-TPV, TPZ, TGB, TGF, TGH of 23 July, 13 July, 18 July, 1 November, and 7 November 1984, respectively

24. SP-D-SRE, pending

25. SW-D-TCC, 25 May 1984 and SW-D-TCI, 18 July 1984

26. SZ-D-TCS, 3 August 1984, and SZ-D-TCT, pending

27. TK-D-SFA, Amdt #2, 15 August 1984

28. TK-D-SFA, Amdt #3, 9 November 1984

29. UK-D-TBL, 16 April 1984

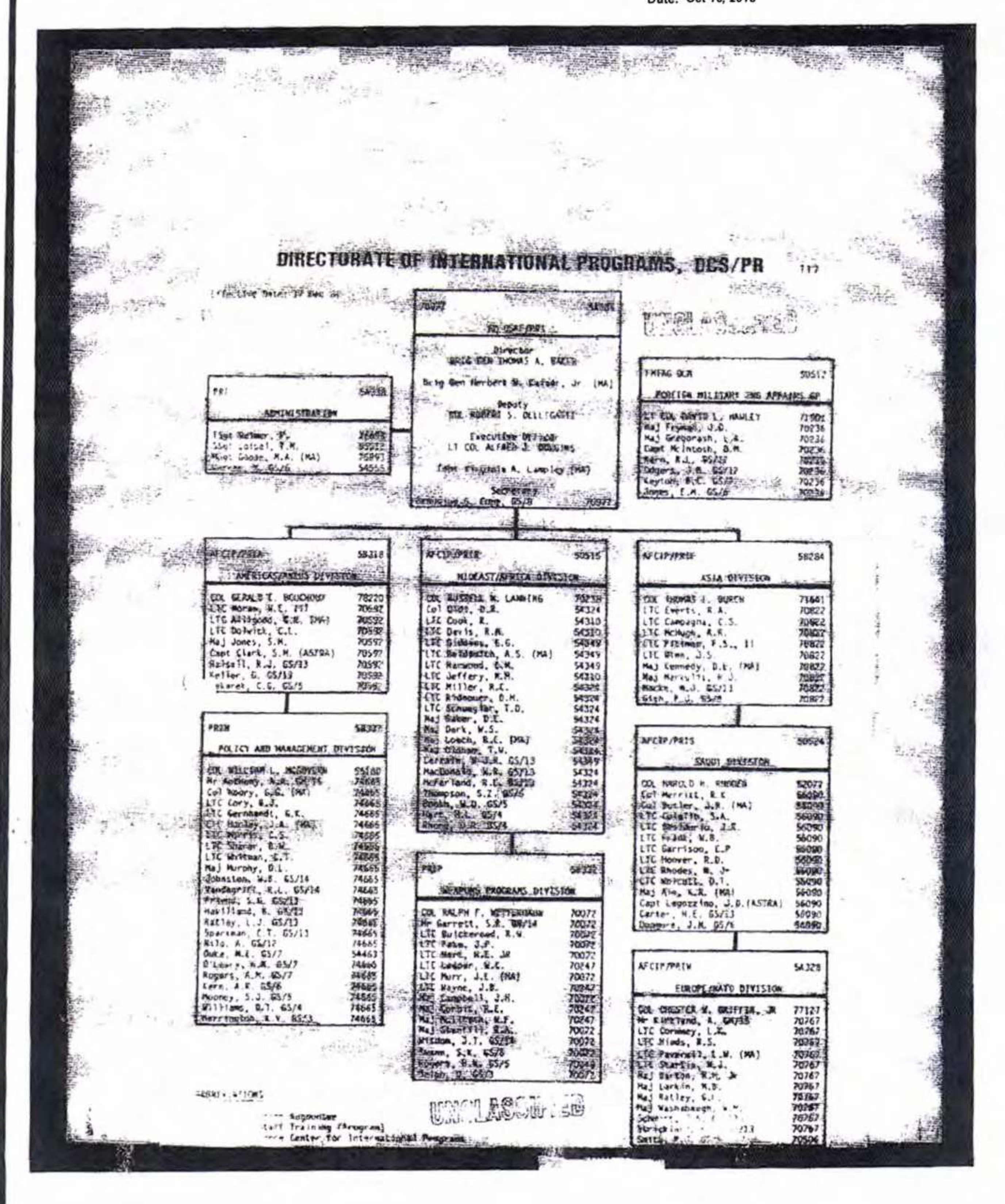
30. UK-D-TBK, NDF, 15 June 1982; UK-D-NBP, 29 June 1983

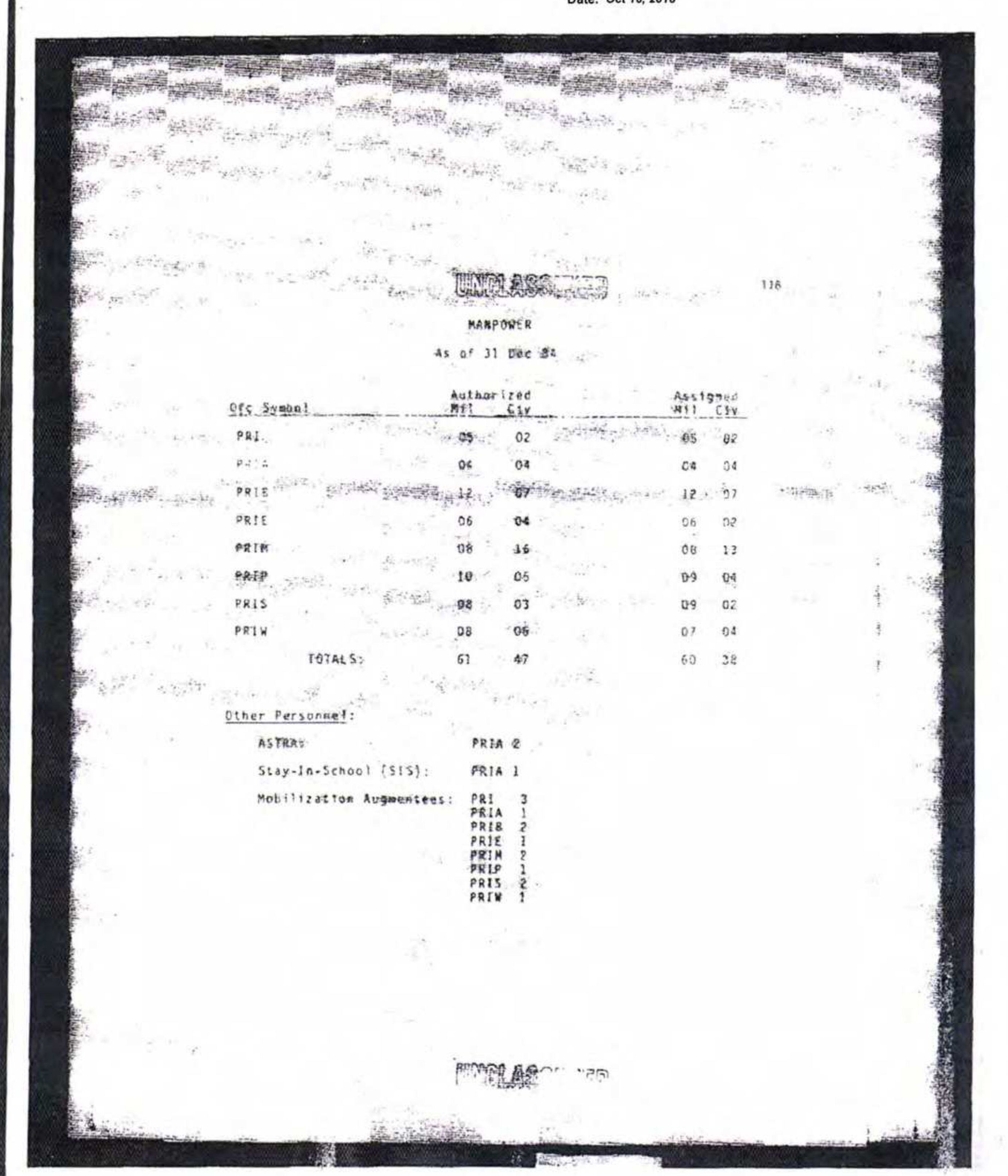
31. UK-D-TDD, TDF, IDM and TDP of 14 September, 24 September, 11 October and 26 September 1984, respectively

32. UK-D-YCB, 24 October 1984 and UK-D-YCH, 23 November 1984

CHAPTER VIII

ADMINISTRATION


DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS, DCS/PR
Director
Brig Gen Herbert ... Jr (MA)
Deputy
Executive Officer
Secretary
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54555
FOREIGN MILITARY ... AFFAIRS GP
50512
Maj Gregorash, L.A. 70236
Capt McIntosh, D.M. 70236
AMERICAS/... DIVISION
58318
LTC Dolwick, C.L.
Maj Jones, S.M. 70597
Capt Clark, S.M. (ASTRA) 70597
MIDEAST/AFRICA DIVISION
50515
LTC Cook, R. 54310
LTC Devis, R.M.
LTC Harwood, D.M. 54349
LTC Jeffery, K.R.
LTC Miller, R.C.
Maj Dark, W.S.
MacDonald, W.R.
McFarland, R.C.
ASIA DIVISION
58284
LTC Everts, R.A. 70822
LTC Campagna, C.S.
LTC McHugh, R.R.
Maj Kennedy, D.E. (MA)
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION
LTC Cory, R.J.
LTC Gernhardt, G.K. 74665
LTC Whitman, G.T.
Maj Murphy, D.L. 74665
Johnston, W.B. GS/14 74665
Havilland, R.
Ratley, L.J. GS/13
Sparkman, C.T. GS/13
Duke, M.E. GS/7 54463
O'Leary, W.M. GS/7
Rogers, A.M. GS/7
Kern, A.R. GS/6
Mooney, S.J. GS/5
Williams, D.T. GS/4 74665
WEAPONS PROGRAMS DIVISION
COL RALPH F. ...
Mr Garrett, S.R.
LTC Buickerood, R.W.
LTC Murr, J.E. (MA) 70072
LTC Wayne, J.B.
Maj Campbell, J.H.
SAUDI DIVISION
50524
COL HAROLD H. ...
Col Merritt, R.E.
Col Butler, J.R. (MA)
LTC Garrison, C.P
LTC Hoover, R.D.
LTC Rhodes, W. Jr
Capt Lagozzino, J.D. (ASTRA) 56090
Carter, H.E. GS/13 56090
AFCIP/PRIW 54328
EUROPE/NATO DIVISION
COL CHESTER W. GRIFFIN, JR 77127
LTC Hinds, R.S.
Maj Larkin, M.D.
Maj Ratley, G.J.
Maj Washabaugh
70767
UNCLASSIFIED
Staff Training (Program)
Center for International Programs



MANPOWER

As of 31 Dec 84

Ofc Symbol	Authorized Mil	Authorized Civ	Assigned Mil	Assigned Civ
PRI	05	02	05	02
PRIA	06	04	04	04
PRIE	12	07	12	07
PRIE	06	04	06	02
PRIM	08	16	08	13
PRIP	10	05	09	04
PRIS	08	03	09	02
PRIW	08	06	07	04
TOTALS:	61	47	60	38

Other Personnel:

ASTRA: PRIA 2

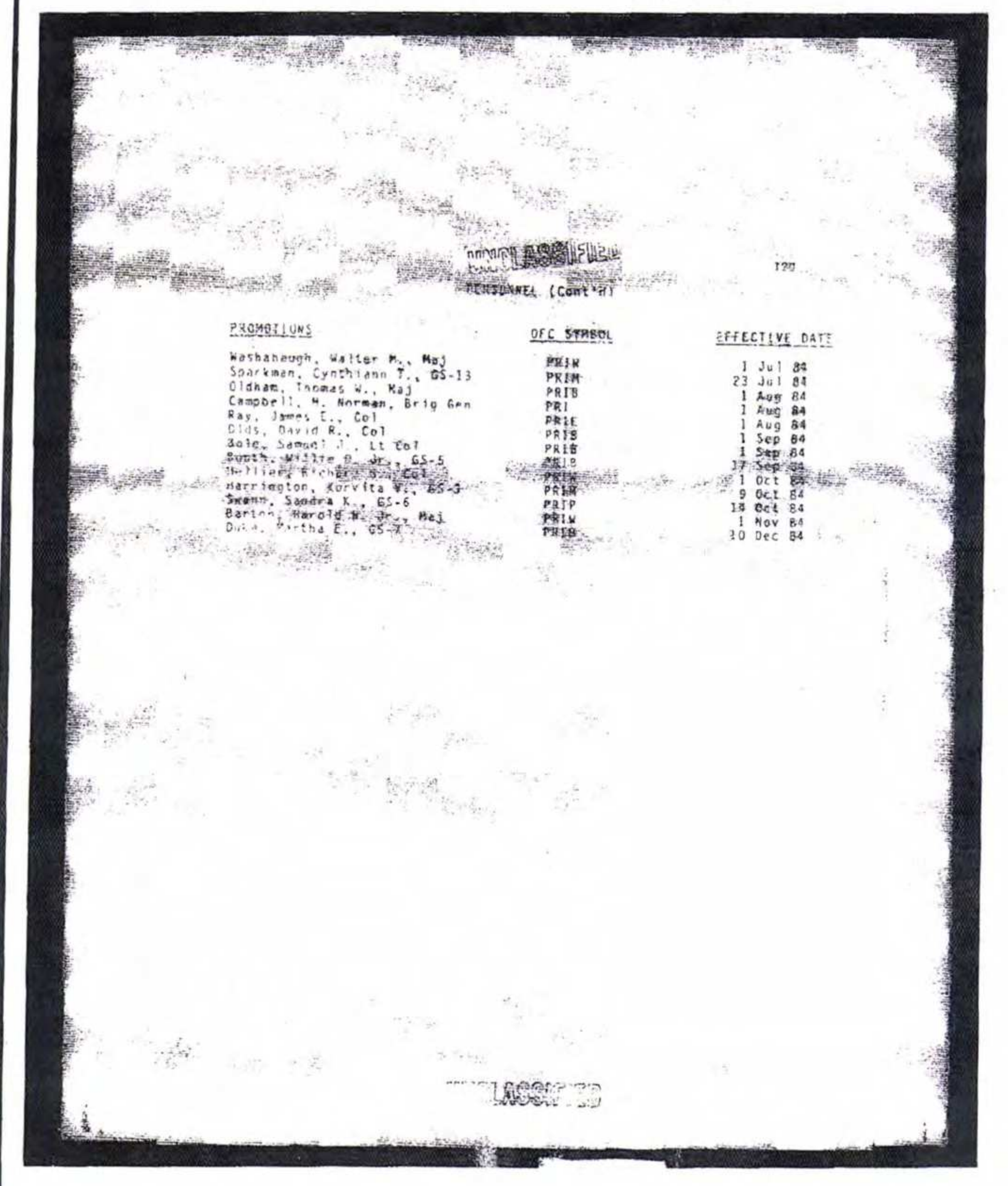
Stay-In-School (SIS): PRIA 1

Mobilization Augmentees:
PRI 3
PRIA 1
PRIB 2
PRIE 1
PRIM 2
PRIP 1
PRIS 2
PRIW 1

PERSONNEL

GAINS	OFC SYMBOL	REPORTING DATE
McGovern, William L., Col	PRIM	1 Jul 84
Leeper, William L., Lt Col	PRIP	2 Jul 84
Campbell, John A., Maj	PRIP	9 Jul 84
DeLligatti, Robert S., Col	PRI	10 Jul 84
Hart, Robert E. Jr., Lt Col	PRIP	13 Jul 84
Wolcott, David T., Lt Col	PRIS	13 Jul 84
Larkin, [illegible], Maj	PRIW	16 Jul 84
Rhodes, Nick Jr., Lt Col	PRIS	20 Jul 84
Griffin, [illegible] Jr., Col	PRIW	1 Aug 84
Gernhardt, Gary K., Lt Col	PRIM	1 Aug 84
Dark, William S., Maj	PRIB	1 Aug 84
Mooney, Sandra J., GS-5	PRIM	13 Aug 84
Wisdom, James T., GS-14	PRIP	20 Aug 84
Markulis, H. John, Maj	PRIE	20 Aug 84
Everts, Russell A., Lt Col	PRIE	23 Aug 84
Barton, Harold H. Jr., Capt	PRIW	24 Aug 84
Whitman, Charles T., Lt Col	PRIM	27 Aug 84
Williams, Diane T., GS-4	PRIM	12 Sep 84
Siddens, George G., Lt Col	PRIB	26 Sep 84
McIlrath, William F., Maj	PRIP	30 Sep 84
Hart, Marvin L., GS-[illegible]	PRIB	1 Oct 84
Swann, Sandra K., GS-6	PRIP	14 Oct 84
Davis, Robert M., Lt Col	PRIB	1 Dec 84
Cope, [illegible] G., GS-8	PRI	1 Dec 84
O'Leary, Helen K., GS-7	PRIM	10 Dec 84
Rogers, Angela M., GS-7	PRIM	10 Dec 84

LOSSES	OFC SYMBOL	DATE OF LOSS
Arceneaux, Ronald J., Lt Col	PRIA	6 Jul 84
Bole, Samuel J., Maj	PRIB	16 Jul 84
Ray, James E., Lt Col	PRIE	20 Jul 84
Giblin, Richard T., Col	PRIS	30 Jul 84
Campbell, H. Norman, Brig Gen	PRI	1 Aug 84
Schmeider, William O., Lt Col	PRIB	14 Aug 84
Markulis, H. John, Maj	PRIM	17 Aug 84
Cade, Robert S., Lt Col	PRIS	31 Aug 84
Bartlett, Cassandra, GS-4	PRIE	14 Sep 84
Logan, Sharon, GS-5	PRIW	14 Sep 84
Weimer, Betty, GS-6	PRIP	14 Sep 84
Swann, Sandra K., GS-5	PRIW	13 Oct 84
Hellier, Richard G., Col	PRIB	26 Oct 84
Lawson, Linda, GS-6	PRIS	23 Dec 84
Anthony, Albert A., GM-15	PRIM	31 Dec 84
Bore, Amy, GS-6	PRIA	31 Dec 84



PERSONNEL (Cont'd)

PROMOTIONS	OFC SYMBOL	EFFECTIVE DATE
Washabaugh, Walter M., Maj	PRIR	1 Jul 84
Sparkman, Cynthiann T., GS-13	PRIM	23 Jul 84
Oldham, Thomas W., Maj	PRIB	1 Aug 84
Campbell, H. Norman, Brig Gen	PRI	1 Aug 84
Ray, James E., Col	PRIE	1 Aug 84
Olds, David R., Col	PRIS	1 Sep 84
Bole, Samuel J., Lt Col	PRIB	1 Sep 84
Booth, Willie B., Jr., GS-5	PRIB	17 Sep 84
[illegible], Richard [illegible], Col	PRIR	1 Oct 84
Harrington, Korvita V., GS-3	PRIM	9 Oct 84
Swann, Sandra K., GS-6	PRIP	18 Oct 84
Barton, Harold W., Jr., Maj	PRIW	1 Nov 84
Dunn, Martha E., GS-7	PRIB	30 Dec 84

PRI NICKNAMES

HARVEST GUARD	FMS [illegible] PROGRAM	13 Dec 75	PRIP
HARVEST PARTNER I	F-16 FMS COPRODUCTION W/BELGUIM	8 Sep 75	PRIP
HARVEST PARTNER II	F-16 FMS COPRODUCTION W/DENMARK	8 Sep 75	PRIP
HARVEST PARTNER III	F-16 FMS COPRODUCTION W/NETHERLANDS	8 Sep 75	PRIP
HARVEST PARTNER IV	F-16 FMS COPRODUCTION W/NORWAY	8 Sep 75	PRIP
HARVEST PARTNER V	F-16 ACQUISITION/COPRODUCTION-NETHERLANDS	12 Mar 84	AFCIP-PRIW
HARVEST PARTNER VI	F-16 ACQUISITION/COPRODUCTION-BELGIUM	12 Mar 84	AFCIP-PRIW
HARVEST PARTNER VII	F-16 ACQUISITION/COPRODUCTION-NORWAY	12 Mar 84	AFCIP-PRIW
HARVEST PARTNER VIII	F-16 ACQUISITION/COPRODUCTION-DENMARK	3 Oct 83	AFCIP-PRIW
KATO II	FMS SATCOM PROGRAM		PRIP
PEACE ACE	COOPERATIVE ACMI RANGE	26 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE AIM	DSU-21B FUZES FOR PAKISTAN		AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE AID	ACFT MOVEMENT (C-130A)	9 Sep 83	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE AIR	AIM-9 MISSILES FOR TAIWAN	1 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE AUGA I	GULF STREAM II ACFT FOR VENEZUELA	24 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE AGUA II	GULF STREAM II ACFT FOR VENEZUELA	24 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE AGUA III	VENEZUELAN VIP BOEING 737 SPT	23 Apr 84	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ALPHA II	RF-4 FOR SPAIN	30 Sep 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ALPHA III	RF-4C FOR SPAIN	30 Sep 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ALTER	AN/FPS-100 RADAR MOD FOR IRAN	1 Nov 82	AFCIP-PRIU
PEACE ALPS II	ADDITIONAL F-5E/F FOR SWITZERLAND	5 Apr 79	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ALPS	SWISS F-5E/F PROGRAM	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ANDES IV	A-37B FOR CHILE	29 Aug 74	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ANDES III	T-37B FOR CHILE	14 Feb 74	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ANDES II	T-37B FOR CHILE	20 Apr 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ANDES	A-37B FOR CHILE	2 Feb 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE AMAZON	BRAZILIAN F-5E/B	1 Jun 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ARROW	AIM-9 MISSILES OMAN	[illegible] Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIB

[illegible]	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMERS	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE ASP	C-47 AERIAL SPT EL SALVADOR	13 Sep [illegible]	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ATLAS II	F-5E/F TO MOROCCO	31 Mar 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE AZTEC	F-5E/F TO LATIN AMERICA	14 Jun 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE BALKAN	AGM-65 MAVERICK MISSILE	20 May 81	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE BETA	KC/C-130H ACFT TO ISRAEL	24 Dec 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE BELL	YAP F-5E PROGRAM	15 Aug 78	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE [illegible]	EC-130 ACFT FOR TURKEY	28 Oct [illegible]	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE BOER	FMS CASE MO-D-YRG GPU-5A GUN POD MOROCCO	17 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE [illegible]	AIM-9P ROCKET RELOAD PRGRM FOR SEC ASST	6 Oct 76	PRIP
PEACE BRAVO	F-4E FOR SPAIN	25 Feb 75	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE BRIDGE	ROKAF F-16	8 Dec 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE BUSHMASTER	AGM-65A FOR KOREA	27 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CARIBOU	C-7s SPAIN	12 Mar 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE CARTHAGE	C-130 TO TUNISIA	14 Apr 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE CARVIN	F-16/79 PROGRAM, SINGAPORE	20 Dec 84	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CARTHAGE II	(3) C-130 TO TUNISIA	14 Aug 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE CAT I	(40) PILOTS FY76 SAUDI ARABIA	13 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE CAT II	(40) PILOTS FY77 SAUDI ARABIA	24 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE CAT III	(40) PILOTS FY78 SAUDI ARABIA	24 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE CENTAUR	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE CHAOPHYA	AU-23 FOR THAILAND	1 Dec 73	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CHAKRI	BELL 412 HELICOPTERS FOR KING OF THAI	27 Feb 81	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CHARLIE	CITATION II ACFT FOR VENEZUELA	31 Aug 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE CHEETA	F/TF-104G ACFT	17 Aug 82	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CHOPPER	RESCUE HELICOPTERS FOR TURKEY	4 Mar 80	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE COGNAC I	FRENCH AN/MST, EW SIMULATOR	18 Aug 81	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE COIL	AIM-9P MISSILES FOR SEC ASST (NEW PROD)	6 Oct 76	PRIP

PEACE COPPERHEAD	F-5 KOREA	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE COSTA	F-5 ACFT FOR ECUADOR	24 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE COURAGE	PURCHASE OF HYDRAZINE ACTUATORS FOR UK	17 Oct 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE CROW	SALE OF AN/ALQ-131 ECM PODS TO UK	23 May 79	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE CUBE	SOMALIA C3 PRG FMS 30-D-OBA	24 Sep 84	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE CUTLASS	UK PURCHASE OF PAVE SPIKE/PAVE WAY SYS	31 May 78	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DAGGER	SALE OF AGM-65D TO ISRAEL	21 Aug 79	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DAMON	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE DANUBE	F-16 FOR AUSTRIA	5 Jun 80	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DAZZLE	ALQ-35 ECM MOD FOR KOREA	19 Jul 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE DELTA	F-16 FOR VENEZUELA	24 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE DEPOT	ROKAF DEPOT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	9 Sep 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE DERRICK	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE DOW	THAILAND INTEGRATED AIRBORNE RECCE SYSTEM	15 Sep 82	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE DHOW I	C-130H FOR OMAN	15 Aug 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DHOW II	(1) C-130H FOR TUNISIA	2 Mar 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DHOW III	(2) C-130H ACFT TO OMAN	23 Jun 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DIAMOND	F-4E PROGRAM - TURKEY	23 Aug 72	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DIAMOND II	F/RF-4E PROGRAM - TURKEY	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DIAMOND III	F-4 ACFT FOR TURKEY	7 Mar 80	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DIAMOND IV	F-4E ACFT FOR TURKEY	12 Mar 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DIAMOND V	F-4E ACFT FOR TURKEY (10)	12 Mar 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DIKE	AN/ALQ-130 ECM PODS - NETHERLANDS	26 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE DJEM I	ACFT FOR TUNISIA	3 Feb 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DJEM III	F-5F/F-5E	25 Jan 82	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DOWNER	AIM-9P FOR PAKISTAN	4 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE DRAGON	ECUADOR A-37B PROGRAM	22 Aug 74	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE DRUM	F-5E/F ACFT KENYA	18 Mar 76	AFCIP-PRIB

PEACE DRUM II	F-5F ACFT FOR KENYA	13 Aug 80	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE DUM	MISSILE SUPPORT	9 Nov 81	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE EAGLE	JAPANESE F-15	22 Nov 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE ECHO	FMS OF R/RF-4 ACFT	8 Jan 79	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE EDGE	CAF RADAR SYSTEM UPGRADE TAIWAN	20 Oct 70	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE EROS	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	19 Aug 76	PRIP
PEACE ETERNAL	F-5E/F TO THAILAND	30 Jun 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE ETERNAL II	ADDITIONAL F-5E ACFT THAILAND	14 Apr 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE ETERNAL III	ADDITIONAL F-5E ACFT THAILAND	16 Jun 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE EYE	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 Aug 76	PRIP
PEACE FALCON	UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TNG KUWAIT	20 Apr 84	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE FOCUS	TISEO FOR KOREA	12 Aug 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE FOREST	PHILIPPINE AF AIR DEFENSE COM SUS MOD	30 Sep 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE FORTRESS	SALE OF AN/TPS-43F RADARS - SUDAN	25 Jan 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE FOX	FMS OF F-15 TO ISRAEL	10 Jan 75	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE FREEDOM	F-5 PROGRAM FOR KOREA	14 Aug 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE FREEDOM II	F-5F PROGRAM FOR KOREA	6 Nov 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE FREEDOM III	F-5E/F COASSEMBLY PROGRAM - KOREA	6 Nov 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE GATE	F-16 SALE TO PAKISTAN	12 Aug 81	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE GULF	RADIATION HAZARD PROJECT - IRAN	23 Jun 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE HAMMER	PAVE SPIKE ASQ-153 ISRAEL	11 Jun 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE HAWK	F-5B/E/F ACFT FOR SAUDI PLUS SUPPORT AND TRAINING	8 Sep 71	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK I	FMS OF F-5B ACFT TO SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK II	FMS OF F-5E ACFT TO SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK III	FMS OF IN-COUNTRY CONTRACTOR SUPPORT SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK IV	FMS OF F-5E/F ACFT TO SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK V	FMS OF IN-COUNTRY CONTRACTOR SUPPORT SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK VI	FMS OF F-5F ACFT TO SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS

PEACE HAWK VII	FMS OF IN-COUNTRY CONTRACTOR SUPPORT SAUDI ARABIA	15 Jun 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HAWK VIII	RSAF MISSION SUPPORT SERVICES (MSS) SAUDI ARABIA	20 Jul [illegible]	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HERCULES	C-130 ACFT SALE HONDURAS	22 May 84	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE HIT	AGM-65 MOD TO F-4D ACFT	26 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE HOME	KOREAN F-5E RWR MODIFICATION	12 Jul 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE HORN	SOMALIA AIR DEFENSE	13 Jan 81	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE HUSTLE	SPANISH OP SDA BASE	28 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ICARUS	FMS OF F-4E ACFT - GREECE	3 Apr 72	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ICARUS II	FMS OF F/RF-4E ACFT FOR GREECE	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ILLER	AGM-65B MAVERICK SALE - GERMANY	30 Jul 82	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE INCA II	A-37B FOR PERU	21 Mar 75	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE INDOCOM	MAP UPGRADE FOR INDONESIA AF ATC GND NAV COMM	3 Aug 72	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE IRACLIES	C-130H FOR GREECE	9 Oct 74	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ISIS	EGYPT C-130 SIGINT MODIFICATIONS	6 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ISAR	AN/FPA-18-2 MOD TO GERMAN HEIGHT FINDING RADAR	20 May 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE JACK	MODIFICATION TO F-4 FOR ISRAEL	19 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE JADE	GE-572 RADAR	27 Sep 83	
PEACE JAMMER	ECM PODS FOR IRAN	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE JANUS	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE JAR	JORDAN F-5 PROGRAM	12 Jul 73	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE JAY	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE JETHON	A-37B FOR HONDURAS	21 Mar 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE JEWEL	T-38 FOR TURKEY	6 Mar 79	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE JUTE	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE KING	SALE OF C-130 ACFT TO JORDAN	5 Jun 75	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE KIT	SALE OF F100 ENGINE RETROFIT KITS TO ISRAEL	7 May 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE KIWI	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May [illegible]	PRIP

PEACE KOMODO II	F-4E FOR INDONESIA	31 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE LADY	AN/TPS-43F FOR TAIWAN	7 Apr 78	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE LAND	FMS MOD/UPDATE OF F-111C ACFT FOR AUSTRALIA	10 Sep 71	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE LAND II	REPLACEMENT F-111 ACFT FOR AUSTRALIA	17 Feb 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE LENS	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE LIGHT	JORDAN F-5F ACFT	16 Jan 79	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE LIMA	PERU [illegible]	15 Oct 74	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE LION	F-5 ACFT FOR ETHIOPIA	30 Jun 75	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE [illegible]	F-5 ACFT FOR CHILE	26 Jul 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE LODE	A-37/F-5 ACFT FOR KOREA	20 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE LOG	FMS PROGRAM - LOGS MGMT PROGRAM FOR IAF	13 Mar 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE LUXOR	ALQ-131 ECM PODS FOR EGYPT	5 Aug 82	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE MANTA	FMS ACFT SYSTEM SALE	1 Mar 83	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE MARBLE	SALE OF F-16 ACFT TO ISRAEL	19 Aug 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE MARBLE II	PROJECTED F-16 SALE TO ISRAEL	23 Mar 83	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE MEADOW	THAI INTEGRATED AIRBORNE RECCE SYS	15 Sep 82	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE MERA	TPS 70 RADAR SYS HONDURAS	13 Jun 84	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE OASIS	F-5B ACFT FOR JORDAN	19 Mar 73	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ONYX	F-16 ACFT FOR TURKEY	25 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ORCHID	FIGHTER ACFT FOR SINGAPORE	15 Jul 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE ORO	A/T-37 ACFT FOR COLOMBIA	6 Jun 78	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE OWL	IRAN EW RANGE PROGRAM	10 May 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE OWL II	EW RANGE UPDATE	10 Mar 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PALM	SALE OF F-5 TO SUDAN	6 May 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PALM II	F-5 ACFT FOR SUDAN	18 Aug 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PANTHER	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FOR ISRAEL	7 Sep 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PAPYRUS	SALE OF AN/TPS-63 RADARS TO EGYPT	16 Jul 79	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PAR	AN/TPN-19 RADAR FOR AUSTRALIA	10 Mar 76	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE PAR II	AN/TPN-19 RADAR FOR AUSTRALIA	17 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIA

PEACE PA[illegible]	D-2A ACFT FOR HONDURAS	24 Jan 84	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE PAINA	HYBRID AN/TPS-43 RADAR FOR YUGOSLAVIA	6 Nov 79	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE PAVE	50 PAVEWAY II MARK II, GBU-10, LGB CONVERTER KITS	4 Sep 33	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PEARL	F-8 AVIONICS MOD PROGRAM (PRC)	20 Sep 34	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PEEK	COOPERATIVE INFORMATION PROGRAM FOR GERMANY	11 Oct 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE PHARAOH	EGYPT F-4E ACFT	8 Mar 79	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PHEASANT	F-4E SALE	10 Oct 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PHEASANT II	ROKAF F-4E ACFT	8 Dec 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PHEASANT III	F-4D ATTRITION FILLERS	16 Feb 82	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PHOENIX	C-130 ACFT FOR SINGAPORE	8 Apr 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PICAR	AIR-TO-AIR RSL PRGM - VENEZUELA	7 Jun 83	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE PILLAR	SALE OF C-130 ACFT TO SUUAN	23 Nov 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PILOT	T-37 ACFT FOR JORDAN	21 Aug 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PILOT III	LEASE & FMS SUPPORT OF T-37B TO JORDAN	26 Jun 75	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PILOT IV	SALE OF T-37B ACFT TO JORDAN	5 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PILOT V	TRANSPORTATION FOR T-37 TO JORDAN	5 Aug 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PLATA	A-37B TO URUGUAY	16 Jul 74	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE PLATEAU	FMS Case NT-D-YRA WEAPONS RANGE NIGERIA	07 Mar 84	PRIP
PEACE PRINCE	C-130H TO THAILAND	18 May 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PRINCE II	C-130 H-30	30 Sep 81	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PROBE	SINGAPORE F-5 AERIAL REFUELING PROBES	25 Feb 83	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PULSE	TPS-43 RADARS FOR SAUDI ARABIA	10 Apr 79	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE PUMP	AERIAL REFUELER FOR SAUDI ARABIA	7 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE PYLON	FMS SALE TO EGYPT	25 Jan 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PYRAMID	SALE OF C-130 TO EGYPT	15 Apr 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PYRAMID II	C-130 ACFT FOR EGYPT	12 Aug 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PYTHON	PAVE SPIKE FOR KOREA	12 Aug 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE QUERY	COMMERCIAL IFF EQUIVALENT TO MOD IV SAUDI ARABIA	[illegible] Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIS

PEACE QUISQUEYA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ACFT REQUEST	8 Aug 83	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE RAMA	F-5E ACFT FOR THAILAND	10 Oct 78	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE RAMA II	F-5E ATTRITION THAILAND	16 Feb 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE RANAS	A-37 FOR HONDURAS	1 Jul 82	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE RANGE	TPS-43 RADAR TO JORDAN	17 Mar 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE RATTLER	AIM-9 MISSILES KOREA	1 Jul 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE REAPER	AIM-9P FOR SINGAPORE	12 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE REED	C-130 FOLLOW-ON SUPPORT FOR EGYPT	29 Aug 79	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE REEF	LEASE OF F-4E ACFT FOR AUSTRALIA	11 May 70	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE REMO II	REORGANIZATION & MODERNIZATION OF TURKISH AEROSPACE INDUSTRY	12 Nov 81	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE RHINE	GERMAN F-4F ACFT LRU-1 MOD	25 May 76	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE RIDER	FMS CASE MO-D-YSA LSDU/LTDS MOROCCO	16 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE RIDGE	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE ROLL	F-4E ACFT TO IRAN	15 Jan 71	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ROLL II	F-4E PROGRAM FOR IRAN	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ROLL III	RF-4E PROGRAM FOR IRAN	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ROLL IV	F-4E PROGRAM FOR IRAN	6 Jan 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ROLL V	RF-4E FOR IRAN	6 Jan 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ROLL VI	RF-4E FOR IRAN	6 Jun 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE RUSH	F-5E PROGRAM FOR IRAN	12 Feb 72	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE RUSH II	IRANIAN F-5 ACFT	12 Apr 72	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE RUSH III	IRANIAN F-5F ACFT	23 Feb 72	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SAPPHIRE	TRAN MAINT OF IAF RADAR SITES (INDIA)	3 Sep 75	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SCEPTER	COMM SYS FOR THE IIAF & IIGF - FMS	5 Dec 72	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SCOPE	AN/TPS-43E RADAR	10 Mar 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SEEKER	AIM-9P-3 FOR THAILAND	31 Mar 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SEEKER II	AIM-9P-3 MISSILES FOR THAILAND	17 Apr 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SENTINEL	AWACS FOR SAUDI ARABIA	7 Apr 81	AFSAC-PRIS
PEACE SENTRY	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	19 Aug 76	PRIP

PEACE SHADOW	[illegible] FOR KOREA	19 Jul 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SHAKER	EGYPTIAN COMMAND SUPPORT ACFT	3 Jan 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SHARK	F-5E/F ACFT BAHRAIN	12 Feb 82	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SHIELD	RSAF C3	12 Apr 82	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE SHOW	RADARS FOR PAKISTAN	23 Jun 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SIGMA	MECHANIZATION OF SPANISH AF TPGS-STG	14 Jan 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SILK	F-5F KIT SET TRAINER FOR THAILAND	18 May 72	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SIND	PAKISTAN AF JET DEPOT OVERHAUL FACILITY	3 Dec 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SKY	AWACS	14 Aug 75	[illegible]P-PRIB
PEACE SLATS	FMS PROGRAM [illegible] & SPT FUEL FOR ISRAEL	19 Jun 72	[illegible]-PRIB
PEACE SMART	F-5B LASER TARGET DESIGNATOR RETROFIT (PE)	31 Aug 82	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SOL	F-16/79 PROGRAM FOR COUNTRY "L"	8 Jul 82	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE SPARK	TPS-43D RADAR	10 Apr 75	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SPHINX	RPVs	12 Aug 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SPIRIT I	BELL 412 HELICOPTERS FOR VENEZUELA	24 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE SPIRIT II	BELL 214ST HELICOPTERS FOR VENEZUELA	24 Apr 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE STARFIRE	MAVERICK MISSILES - SINGAPORE	12 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE STARFIRE 1	LASER GUIDED BOMBS - SINGAPORE	2 Jan 81	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE START	400 TECHNICIANS PER YR FY76 SAUDI	13 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE START II	400 TECHNICIANS PER YR FY77 SAUDI	24 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE START III	400 TECHNICIANS PER YR FY78 SAUDI	24 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE STATION	FMS PROGRAM 707 TANKERS FOR IRAN	19 Jan 72	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE STATION II	707 TANKERS FOR IRAN	1 Apr 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE STRIKE	FMS F-5B/E ACFT TO MALAYSIA	10 Jul 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE STRIKE II	F-5E/F ACFT FOR MALAYSIA	18 Oct 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE STRIKE III	RF-5E ACFT FOR MALAYSIA	25 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SUN	SALE OF F-15 TO SAUDI	24 Feb 78	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE SUN I	F-15C REPLACEMENT ACFT FOR SAUDI	9 Jun 80	AFCIP-PRIS

PEACE SUN II	F-15 [illegible]	9 Jun 80	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE SUN III	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT SERVICES AND TRAINING	9 Jun 80	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE SUN IV	CONUS TRAINING FOR PILOTS AND MAINT PERSONNEL	9 Jun 80	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE SUN V	F-15C REPLACEMENT ACFT FOR SAUDI	9 Jun 80	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE TALON	PORTUGUESE AF ACQUISITION OF T-38 ACFT	24 Apr 79	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TAMER	ACFT STUDY - ISRAEL	1 Aug 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE TANDEM	LASER GUIDED BOMB SYSTEM	27 Feb 81	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TERRIER	T-37 ACFT FOR TURKEY	10 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE THAI	UH-1N FOR THAILAND	23 Mar 73	AFCIP-PRIF
PEACE THAR	DEPOT REPAIR AND MOD FACILITY FOR PAKISTAN	26 Oct 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TICO	ACFT SYS SALES - CESSNA 206	13 Dec 84	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE TIGER	F-5E PROGRAM FOR REP OF CHINA	28 Apr 73	AFCIP-PRIC
PEACE TIGER II	F-5E ADD-ON PROGRAM FOR REP OF CHINA	24 May 76	AFCIP-PRIC
PEACE TIGER III	F-5E/F CONTINUATION PROGRAM FOR REP OF CHINA	24 May 76	AFCIP-PRIC
PEACE TIKAL II	A-37B FOR GUATEMALA	26 Jan 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE TIP I	ROKAF MOBILE RADAR SYSTEMS	20 May 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TOE	AN/TRN-26 TACAN FOR THAILAND	1 Sep 77	AFCIP-PRSE
PEACE TIPTOW	OPS & COMM CENTERS GPS-437	26 Nov 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TOP	AN/TPS-43E RADAR FOR THAILAND	25 Jul 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TOPAZ	KOREAN C-123J PROGRAM	11 Apr 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TRACK	MPN-13 GCA RADARS FOR KOREA	5 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TRANSPORT	C-130H-30 ACFT FOR VENEZUELA	20 May 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE TULIP	AN/ALQ-131 PODS - NETHERLANDS	2 Oct 81	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TULIP II	AN/ALQ-131 PODS - NETHERLANDS	25 Feb 82	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TULIP III	AN/ALQ-131 PODS - NETHERLANDS	2 Jan 85	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TWEET	6 T-37B ACFT FOR THAILAND	9 Nov 79	AFCIP-PRIC
PEACE VANG	GBU-15 SALE TO ISRAEL	3 Oct 80	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE VECTOR	F-16 TO EGYPT	12 Feb 80	AFCIP-PRIA

PEACE VENOM	ROKAF [illegible] COPRODUCTION	8 Dec 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE VIGIL	ROKAF C-47	8 Dec 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE VIPER	LTD KOREA	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE VISA	T-33 ACFT FOR YUGOSLAVIA	9 Sep 80	AFCIP-PRIN
PEACE VISTA	SALE OF TPS-43 RADARS TO SUDAN	7 May 81	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE VOICE	AN/MRC-108 RADIO FOR EGYPT	29 Mar 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE WIND	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE WOMBAT	HF RADIO RECEIVERS, AUSTRALIAN NAVY	16 Jun 82	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE WREN	F-5E FLIGHT SIMULATOR PROGRAM	24 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE XENIA	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE ZEBRA	SALE OF F-16 ACFT TO IRAN	20 May 76	PRIP
PEACE ZEPHYR	POTENTIAL F-16 COUNTRY CUSTOMER	20 May 76	PRIP

DO NOT REUSE ANY NICKNAMES THAT HAVE BEEN CANCELLED

NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
HARVEST ASCOT	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST BAKER	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 75	
HARVEST CENTAUR	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 75	
HARVEST DERRICK	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST DIAMOND	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 75	
HARVEST EROS	Potential F-16 Country Customer	19 Aug 75	
HARVEST EYE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 Aug 75	
HARVEST JANUS	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST JAY	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST JUTE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 75	
HARVEST KALE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 75	
HARVEST KIWI	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST LENS	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 75	
HARVEST MARBLE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	19 Aug 75	
HARVEST RIDGE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	

NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
[illegible]VEST SENTRY	Potential F-16 Country Customer	19 Aug 76	
HARVEST TARE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST UTILE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	19 Aug 76	
HARVEST WIND	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST XENIA	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST ZEBRA	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
HARVEST ZEPHYR	Potential F-16 Country Customer	20 May 76	
PEACE ALPHA	Aircraft for Spain	11 Sep 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ANDES	A-37Bs for Chile	11 Sep 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ANDES II	T-37Bs for Chile		AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ANDES III	T-37Bs for Chile		AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE APPROACH	RAPCON Systems for Iran	1[illegible] Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ARBOR	Modernization of Turkish AF (F-100)	[illegible] Oct 73	AFCIP-PRIW
[illegible]CE ARBOR II	Modernization of Turkish AF (F-100)	6 Feb 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ATHENA	AGM-12B for Greece	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ATLAS	F-5s for Morocco	2[illegible] Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE BAKER	Potential F-16 Country Customer (Korea)	8 Mar 80	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE BASKET	Corrosion Treatment and Maint of F-5s for Vietnam	16 Aug 74	AFCIP-PRIE

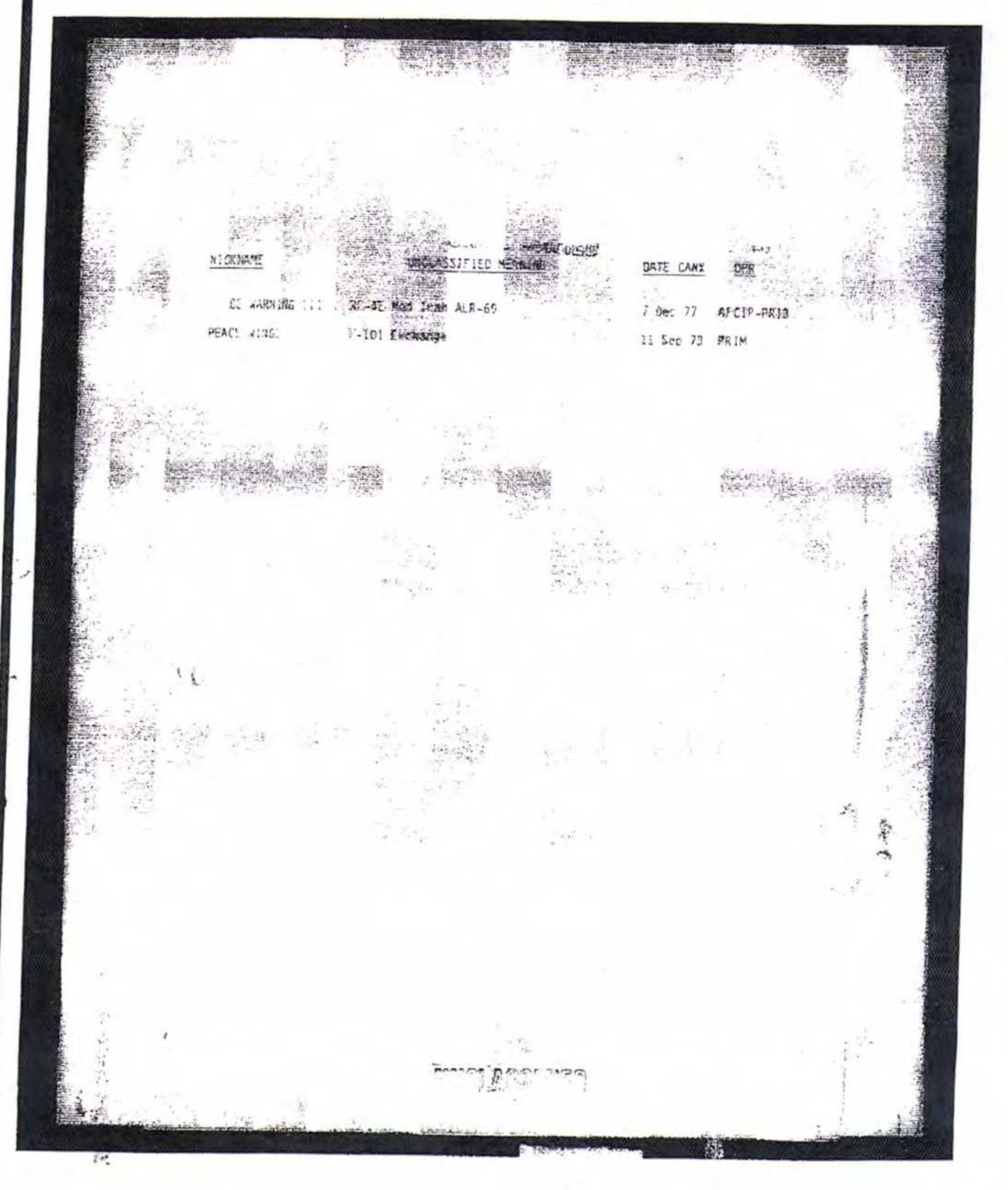
NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
PEACE BASKET II	Corrosion Treatment and Maintenance for F-5s for Vietnam	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE BIRD	JORDAN FY77 Grand Aid F-5 Program	1 Feb 77	AFCIP-PR[illegible]
PEACE BLINDER	Equipment for Jordan	17 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE BOOK	VNAF STP Program	10 Sep 73	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CAMEL		9 Jul 73	
PEACE CARGO	Shipments for Greek Ship	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE COBRA	T-28 Aircraft for Philippines	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE CONDOR		20 Aug 76	
PEACE CONTROL	Sale of AN/TRC-97s to Iran	5 Jan 70	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE CORONA	Meterological Study for Iran	13 Aug 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE COTTON	AN/ASN-117 for Thailand	14 Jun 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE COVER	Radar System	20 Aug 76	
PEACE CROWN	Air Def Automation Studyu in Iranian AF (FMS)	10 Dec 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE CRUSADE	NATO CoProduction of F-16	8 Sep 75	PRIP
PEACE CRYSTAL	FMS Air Defense Systems Pakistan		AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE DHOW	Modernization of Kuwait Air Force	13 Aug 75	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE DJEM	F-5E and F-5F for Tunisia	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE KOALA	Purchase for Australia	10 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE ECHO IV	FMS F-4E Aircraft	29 Aug 72	

NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
PEACE ENHANCE	Manpower Augmentation for LOF	17 Jun 77	
PEACE EXTENSION	Communication System Greece	5 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE FALCON	Iran FMS Case IR-MBV for 6 Complete Fixed TACAN Facilities	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE FIGHTER	F-5s for Phillippines	5 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE FIND	TACAN Sets for Greece	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE FIX		30 May 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE FORTUNE		15 May 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE GIANT		15 May 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE GLIDE	Turkey MAP ILS Project	1 Apr 69	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE GRIP	Aircraft Weapons Equipment Thailand	9 Jan 78	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE GREEN	Royal Hellenic AF Comm Systems (MAP)	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE GREEN	Communications Upgrade - Greece	5 Nov 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE GUARD	Iran F-4E Acft Program	10 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE HAND	Han Grenades for Thailand	24 Feb 78	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE HERCULES	FMS of C-130 Aircraft for Congo	11 Sep 73	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE HERMES	Maverick Missiles for Greece	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE INDUS	T-37C Aircraft for Pakistan	17 Jul 79	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE JADE	Korea C130 Program	18 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE JETSAL	A-37B/T-37B for El Salvador	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE JUMP	F-16 for Sweden	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE JUMP II	F-16 2d Increment for Sweden	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE KALE	F-16s for Turkey	25 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE KNOWLEDGE I		25 May 78	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE LAKE	Laos C-123K Program	12 Jul 73	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE LANCE	F-4D Acft for Korea	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE

NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
.ACE LIFT	Potential C-130s to Niger	5 Apr 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE LINDA	Acft Movement (C-130A)		AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE .INK	MAP TROPO Comm Sys for Turkey	15 Mar 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE LION II	F-5A/B for Ethopia	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE LLAMA	T-37s for Bolivia	26 Jul 73	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE LOOK	AN/TPS-43E Radar Greece	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE LOOKOUT	German NF-4E FMS Programs	31 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE MAHOGANY	F-5s for Phillippines	5 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE MAP	Citation II Acft for Venezuela	31 Aug 82	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE MARE	MAP for Indonesia	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE MAYA	C-47s for Guatemala	20 Aug 75	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE MIRROR	ALE-40 ECM MOD for Korea	19 Jul 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE MODERN	T-33A Aircraft for Indonesia	11 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE MODERN	Modernization of Turkish GCS Radar	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE MOUNTIE	Joint Surveillance Systems	11 May 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE NEEDLE	F-5E Aircraft for Korea	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE NEIGHBOR	C-130H Acft for Canada	19 Feb 74	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE OMEGA	Greek C-130 Nav Modifications	10 Feb 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE ONYX	F-16s for Turkey	13 Jan 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE OX	F-5Bs for China	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PACK	Acft Overhaul Depot Spain	26 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE PALACE	AT-33 for Ecuador	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE PARAPET	F-5E/F For Country X (Greece)	18 Sep 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE PARROT	Iran FMS Case IR-MTL for 2-Completed Fixed GCS Facilities	12 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIB

NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
PEACE PEGASUS	AGM-12C AGE FOR Greece	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIX
PEACE PEREGRINE	F-4s for Saudi Arabia	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE PHANTOM	German FMS Program F-4Fs	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE PICTURE	Chinese RF-104C Camera MOD Project	11 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PILOT II	T-37 Acft for Jordan	30 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE PINE	Philippine C-123K Program	11 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE PODS	ECM Equipment for Saudi Arabia	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE PONY	Special MAP Spt for Indonesia	11 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIT
PEACE POST	T-28 Acft Recondition MOD Program	11 Sep 74	PRI
PEACE QUEEN	Ecuador F-5E Program	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE RANGER	MAP Gap Filler Radar Project	10 Nov 77	PRIP
PEACE RENO	Korean C-123K Program	11 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIE
CE REPAIR	RSAF F-5 Crash Damage/Repair Spt	18 Sep 84	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE RIDE	Deferred Radar Improvement Thailand	12 Oct 67	AFCIP/PRIE
PEACE ROLL VII	F-4E for Iran	6 Jun 78	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE ROTOR		9 Jul 73	
PEACE RUBY	Iran Government FMS Purchase	17 Sep 74	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE RUSH III	F-5E for Iran	11 Sep 73	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SAFARI	F-5s for Kenya	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SALT	C-130 for Pakistan	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE SAND	LORDP	12 Aug 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SAND	F-5B Acft for Jordan	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE SHIELD	Sale of F-5 Acft to Sudan	6 May 79	AFCIP-PRIB

NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
[illegible] E STAR	FMS of [illegible] Equipment	10 Nov 77	PRIP
PEACE SUPPLY		23 Feb 77	
PEACE SWITCH	[illegible]mmunicatons Study for Iran	14 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE TAN	GCA Radar AN/TPN-24 for Thailand	2? Mar 78	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TAPE		30 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TARE	Potential F-16 Country Customer (Austria)	18 Sep 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TAURUS	T-38 Acft for Turkey	6 Mar 79	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TEACHER	T-37 Acft for Korea	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TEAK	C-123K Program Thailand	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE THRIFT	MAP Transportation/Training Acft Reqs	10 Nov 77	PRIP
PEACE TIKAL	A-37Bs for Guatemala	10 Nov 77	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE TIP II	ROKAF Mobile Radar System	20 Aug 76	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE TOMCAT	F-14 Delivery	13 Feb 76	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE TORCH		23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIS
PEACE TOWER	Joint Surveillance Sys (Turkey)	18 Sep 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE TRAIL	FMS Case for [illegible] (Radar Simulator) Japan	23 Feb 77	AFCIP-PRIE
PEACE YORN	FMS Program LES Kits and Spt F-4E Iran	19 Jun 72	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE UPLOAD	NATO Air Munitions Stocks and Delivery Techniques Update	30 Nov 77	PRIP
PEACE UTILE	Potential F-16 Country Customer (Spain)	18 Sep 84	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE VIOLET II	Additional F-102s for Greece	17 Aug 73	AFCIP-PRIW
PEACE WALLABY	Australian New Tactical Fighter Program (F-16)	26 Oct 81	AFCIP-PRIA
PEACE WARNING	Sale of ALR-69 Radar Iran	7 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE WARNING I	ALR-69 Radar Modification on F-4E Iran	7 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE WARNING II	F-4D Mod ALR-69 Iran	7 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIB



NICKNAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	DATE CANX	OPR
CC WARNING III	RF-4E Mod Iran ALR-69	7 Dec 77	AFCIP-PRIB
PEACE WING	F-101 Exchange	11 Sep 73	PRIM